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ABSTRACT

The second in the series, this selected annotated bibliography deals with new and recently discovered materials that address racism, Blacks, Chicanos, native Americans, and multi-ethnicity. This bibliography is considered to be not all inclusive but to reflect only on that material which is considered to be most representative of the realities that relate to the involvement and contributions of Third World groups in the development of the United States, and the climate of the times during which such involvement and contributions occurred. Listing of materials usable at the elementary level are increased over those in Volume I. Contents deal with racism, including printed materials, film, filmstrips, records and tapes; Black materials, including printed matter, films and filmstrips; Latino materials, including printed matter, films and filmstrips; native American materials, including printed matter, films and filmstrips; and multi-ethnic printed material. A list of Third World publishers is included. (Author/AM)

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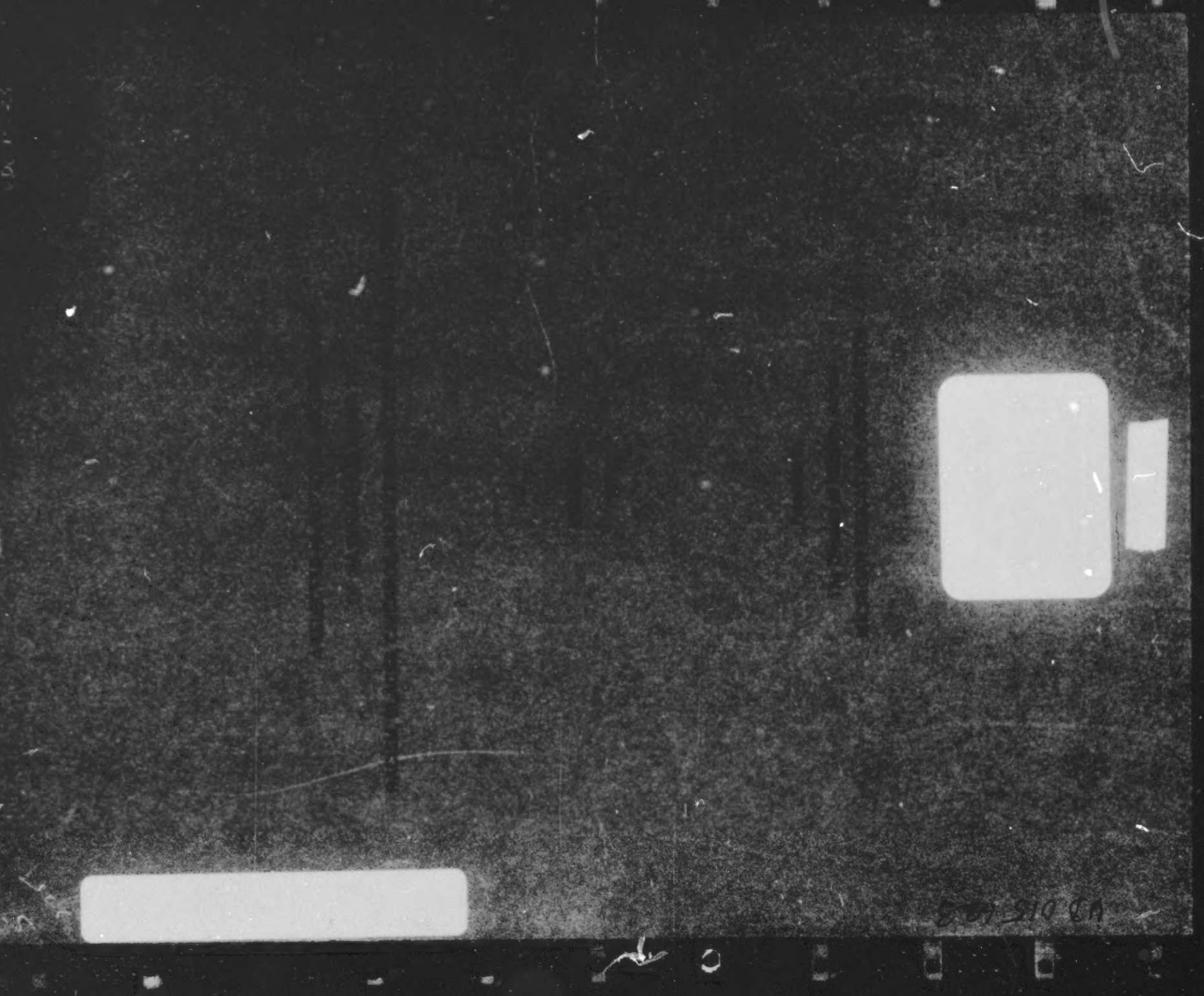

INTRODUCTION

Volume II of this selected annotated bibliography deals with new and recently discovered materials addressing Racism, Blacks, Chicanos, Native Americans and Multi-Ethnicity. Again, we would like to note that this annotated bibliography is not intended to be all inclusive but to reflect only on that material which we consider most representative of the realities that relate to the involvement and contributions of Third World groups in the development of the United States and the climate of the times during which such involvement and contributions occurred.

In response to teacher evaluations of Volume I of the annotated bibliography, we have endeavored to increase the listings of materials employable at the elementary level.

We are convinced that the proper use of this document will provide teachers a viable avenue by which they can develop and enhance their personal awareness and professional growth relative to cultural diversity and its implications for confronting racism in the school and its curriculum. This, we feel, will foster the concept that people of all cultures are of dignity and worth.

We appreciate your candid assessment of this document and any questions you may have relative to maximizing its use.

Respectfully,

Charles T. Williams

Charles T. Williams

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RACISM MATERIAL

Racism Printed Material

Arkin, David. Black and White. The World Ritchie Press, 1966.

This story probes the school desegregation struggle placing emphasis on the right of both Black and white students to attend school together.

Suggested Use: Upper Elementary

Bartusis, Constance. Shades of Difference. St. Martin's Press, 1968.

A conflict develops between Greg Davis, a recreation counselor, and the values and prejudices of his white community.

Suggested Use: Upper Elementary, Junior High

Beim, Gerrold. Swimming Hole. William Morrow and Company, New York, 1950.

The practice of prejudice is for once proven to be a "no-win" situation. A white youngster's prejudice backfires when he refuses to play with a group of boys because two are Black. The boys then reject him because he is red (sunburned).

Suggested Use: Upper Elementary

Boggs, James. Racism and the Class Struggle. Monthly Review Press, 1970.

A collection of addresses and essays depicts the United States social structure as a class system based on systematic racial exploitation. Boggs calls for Black leadership to exert itself in the struggle for political power and self-determination.

Suggested Use: Professional Growth

Bosmajin, Haig A. "The Language of White Racism." College English, 31 (1969), 263-72.

This article analyzes racism in white speech, in vocabulary and in rhetoric. It says the language of white racism and racism of whites are one and the same. A valuable article for schools.

Suggested Use: Professional Growth

Boyle, Sarah P. The Desegregated Heart. William Morrow and Company, New York, 1962.

A white woman of Virginia shares the depth and breadth of her transition

from a segregationist to an anti-racist.

Suggested Use: Secondary, Professional Growth

Brandon, Brumsic, Jr. Luther. New York: Paul Eriksson, Inc., 1969.

This book of cartoons illustrates through the eyes of small children views of the Inner City.

Suggested Use: Elementary, Secondary, Professional Growth

Center for Minority Group Mental Health Programs. Bibliography of Racism. National Institute of Mental Health, 1972.

This bibliography is a comprehensive compilation of articles and books focusing on racism and its effects on Third World people.

Suggested Use: Professional Growth

Chesler, Mark A. "Teacher Training Designs for Improving Instruction in Interracial Classrooms." Journal of Applied Behavioral Science, 7(1971), 612-41.

This article defines parameters and delineates strategies for elementary racism in public schools. The strategies are to be used with other attacks on the structures of racism in our schools. The article also includes a bibliography.

Suggested Use: Professional Growth

Clark, Kenneth B. Prejucice and Your Child. Beacon, 1963.

An analysis of the means by which children develop racist attitudes in the home, the community and school.

Suggested Use: Secondary, Professional Growth

Cook, James G. The Segregationists. Appleton, 1962.

The segregationists of "Up South" (the North) may well learn some consequences from this account of the racist organizations of down South and their battles against integration.

Suggested Use: Secondary, Professional Growth

Cohen, Gerry. Burn, Baby, Burn! The Los Angeles Race Riot, August, 1965. Dutton, 1966.

An intensive look at the conditions that brought the poor Blacks of Watts raging into the street.

Suggested Use: Secondary

Coles, Robert. Teachers and the Children of Poverty. Washington: The Potomac Institute, Inc., 1970.

This is a moving account of disadvantaged schools by a psychiatrist. Throughout the interviews, the reader can gain an insight on racism as the children see it. Also includes list of similar studies.

Suggested Use: Professional Growth

Corkhuff, Robert R. and Banks, George. "Training as a Preferred Mode of Facilitating Relations Between Races & Generations." Journal of Counseling Psychology, 17(1970), 413-18.

The study deals with white teachers and Black parents. Shows what can be done in improving communication and in resolving conflict and racial problems when systematic training in interpersonal skills is used to alleviate racist behavior in education.

Suggested Use: Professional Growth

Daniel, Jack L. "Facilitation of White-Black Communication." Journal of Communication, 20(1970), 134-41.

This study examines verbal cues uttered by white speakers that lead to ineffectual or blocked communication between Black and white people. It identifies many of the verbal devices that Blacks use to judge the sincerity of white people. The study is useful for teachers who want to remove verbal stigmas of racism from their language.

Suggested Use: Professional Growth

Davis, Chester. "Approaches to Black Education." Integrated Education: Race and Schools, 8(1970), 45-50.

Davis states that since whites have failed to educate Blacks, Blacks must control their own education. The issue is not "integration" verses "segregation" but rather who will control the education system.

Suggested Use: Professional Growth

Domhoff, G. William. Who Rules America. Prentice, 1967.

An enlightening discussion about the significant handful of folks who rules America through their economic wealth.

Suggested Use: Secondary, Professional Growth

Fish, Kenneth L. "More 'Soul' Needed in White Teachers." Clearinghouse, 46(1972), 502-5.

Suggested activities for growth and cultural understanding. Valuable list for teachers.

Suggested Use: Professional Growth

Green, Robert L., editor. Racial Crisis in American Education. Chicago: Follett Education Corp., 1969.

This book provides a thorough source of documentation of racism and specific actions for schools to attack the sources of racism. All essays are excellent.

Suggested Use: Professional Growth

_____. "Racism in American Education." Phi Delta Kappan, 53(1972), 274-76.

Article lists racial biases in public schools, leading to arguments for cross-busing of students. Author provides alternatives to racism in education.

Suggested Use: Professional Growth

Goldin, Paul C. "A Model for Racial Awareness Training of Teachers in Integrated Schools." Integrated Education: Race and Schools, 8(1970), 62-4.

Author outlines reasons for awareness training. A most useful article.

Suggested Use: Professional Growth

Gossett, Thomas F. Race: The History of an Idea in America. Dallas, Texas: Texas Southern University Press, 1963.

This book is a history of race theory and bigotry in America.

Suggested Use: Secondary

Henrickson, Harold A. "Role of Teacher Attitude in Educating the Disadvantaged Child." Educational Leadership, 28(1971), 425-29.

This study concludes that a change in the quality of the child's education can be effected through little more than a genuine change in the teacher's expectations for his achievement in the classroom. Also includes a bibliography of material on the self-fulfilling prophecy.

Suggested Use: Professional Growth

Hernton, Calvin C. White Papers From White Americans. Doubleday, 1966.

An attempt to address the myths and distortions of Black people. Directed primarily at the white population of America.

Suggested Use: Secondary, Professional Growth

Jerrems, Raymond L. "Racism: Vector of Ghetto Education." Integrated Education: Race and Schools, 8(1970), 40-47.

The author describes a parallel between ghetto education and malaria, stating that it is epidemic now, no longer endemic. States that racism is the cause of poor ghetto education, just as the mosquitos are the cause of malaria.

Suggested Use: Secondary, Professional Growth

Kelly, Ernece, editor. Searching For America. National Council of Teachers of English, 1972.

A must reading for teachers of English and Language Arts. This book is a collection of analyses of texts used in college classes relative to ethnic bias. Ten of the twelve books cited have publication dates in the 1960's or 1970, all of which are generally concluded to be ethnically biased.

Suggested Use: Professional Growth

Knowles, Louis L. and Prewitt, Kenneth, editors. Institutional Racism in America. Englewood Cliffs, New Jersey: Prentice Hall, 1969.

This book was written by a group of Stanford University students who worked and lived in a ghetto. It is an organized description and analysis of institutional racism. Chapters 3 and 4 deal specifically with white racism in education. Also contains information on what can be done, and how it can be accomplished.

Suggested Use: Secondary, Professional Growth

Konel, Joel. White Racism: A psychohistory. Random, 1971.

A presentation which addresses white racism in America as being no aberration but a basic element of our cultural and institutional framework.

Suggested Use: Professional Growth

Kranz, Peter L. and Siplin, Charles. "Racial Confrontation Group Implemented Within a High School." High School Journal, 55(1971), 112-19.

This article deals with a racially tense high school that used a "confrontation group" to change feelings and behavior.

Suggested Use: Secondary, Professional Growth

Labov, William. "Academic Ignorance and Black Intelligence." Atlantic, 229(1972), 59-67.

Labov answers those who claim a genetic basis for poor educational achievement by Blacks, and psychologists who see "cultural and verbal deprivation" as the problem. He locates the problem not in the children but in the relationship between them and the school system that seeks to make them "white." A valuable article for gaining awareness for teachers.

Suggested Use: Professional Growth

Lefkowitz, Leon J. "Ability Groupings: De Facto Segregation in the Classroom." Clearinghouse, 46(1972), 293-97.

Author argues against ability grouping. Extensive documentation shows that ability grouping is undemocratic and counter-productive educationally.

Suggested Use: Professional Growth

Locke, Hubert G. The Care & Feeding of White Liberals. New York: Newman Press, 1970.

The author says book is written with compassion for white liberal friends . . . with greater insight, less hysteria and more humor can turn white America's racial attitudes around . . . while there is still time and room in which to turn.

Suggested Use: Secondary, Professional Growth

Myrdal, Gunnar. An American Dilemma. McGraw-Hill, 1964.

A two-volume presentation: Volume I focuses on the Black man in a white nation and Volume II treats the Black Social Structure. A good accounting of America's dilemma - what it says it is - land of equal opportunity and what it really is - racist.

Suggested Use: Secondary, Professional Growth

Pearl, Arthur, editor. "Teacher Education: White Racism and Inner City Schools: Symposium." Journal of Teacher Education. 20(1969), 405-34.

The symposium, the work of six writers and educators, describes teacher education as saturated with a dehumanizing process that fortifies racism in teachers; another symposium member sees inadequate teachers training teachers, Pearl describes how racism will continue so long as the white power structure controls funds at the local and federal levels.

Suggested Use: Professional Growth

Ruchames, Louis. Racial Thought in America. New York: Grosselts Universal Library, 1970.

This book provides a panoramic view of the development of racial thought in the United States from Colonial times to the Civil War. The selections seek to present a balance of historical views of race relations and racial thought. Contains several documents on the pros and cons of slavery.

Suggested Use: Secondary, Professional Growth

Russell, R. D. "Black Perceptions of Guidance." Personnel and Guidance Journal, 48(1970), 721-28.

This article explores the Black students' views and feelings about racism in guidance. For guidance counselors to avoid acting as instruments of repression, behavior changes must come from the counselor.

Suggested Use: Secondary, Professional Growth

Smith, Bob. They Closed Their Schools, Prince Edward County, Virginia, 1951-64. University of North Carolina, 1965.

An account of the behavior of Southern racists when school desegregation is an issue, and how the Black Community marshaled its skills in response.

Suggested Use: Professional Growth

Starr, Isidore. The Prince Edward County Case. Encyclopedia Britannica Educational Corporation, 1968.

Laws are made for some to honor and others to circumvent. The Prince Edward County Case is one graphic example. In 1959, Prince Edward County closed all of its 21 schools to avoid a federal court integration order.

Suggested Use: Professional Growth

Sterne, Emma G. They Took Their Stand. Crowell, 1970.

A look at the risk-taking that twelve white southerners respectively felt necessary to endure so as to help the realization of equal rights for Blacks.

Suggested Use: Secondary

Steinfeld, Melvin. Our Racist President. San Ramon, California: Consensus Publishers, Inc., 1972.

This book illustrates and documents the obstacles to the achievement of justice in America for Blacks, Chicanos, Indians, and other ethnic minorities. The thesis of the book is this: virtually every American President, including those we glorify most, has been a racist. Forty-one documents are examined and presented in nine chapters, most chapters being concerned with the actions and attitudes of a single President.

Suggested Use: Secondary, Professional Growth

Stringfellow, William. My People is the Enemy. Holt, Rinehart and Winston, 1964.

"We have met the enemy and he is us." A white lawyer looks at who is causing the problems of the "Harlems" and what it means as a member of the "enemy" to reach out to deal with the problem.

Suggested Use: Professional Growth

Tanzer, Michael. The Sick Society: An Economic Examination. Holt, Rinehart and Winston, 1971.

An analysis of the economic system of the United States and its effects on the human beings inhabiting America.

Suggested Use: Professional Growth

Williams, Edward G. Not Like Niggers. St. Martin's Press, 1969.

The story of a young Black man who while pursuing his identify is caught in the dilemma of choosing between the Black Pride of his father and his mother's obsession for a middle class way of life.

Suggested Use: Junior High

Young, Whitney M., Jr. "Beyond Racism?" National Association of Women Deans and Counselors, 33(1970), 171-75.

A message to all in education. Young says that racism is subtle - all things white aren't right. He further states, "We shall achieve justice only when those who are not injured are as indignant as those who are."

Suggested Use: Secondary, Professional Growth

Racism Films, Filmstrips, Records and Tapes

A Day In The Night of Jonathan Mole. 33 min., B/W. B'Nai B'Rith.

A dramatic fantasy built around a courtroom trial. Jonathan Mole is a bitter and prejudiced man who, one night, dreams he has the power and authority to judge the "lesser" minorities.

Suggested Use: Secondary, Professional Growth

Bill Cosby on Prejudice. 25 min., Color. Pyramid Films, 1972.

The comedian "raps" on racial prejudice and how it affects Third World people in America.

Suggested Use: Secondary

Black and White Together. 58 min., B/W. Indiana University, 1969.

A view of how a specific program, "Project Will", can promote interracial understanding among high school students.

Suggested Use: Secondary

Black Thumb. 9 min., Color. King Screen Productions.

The film makes a series of visual comparisons into the dual world of working men, Black and white. A discussion film.

Suggested Use: Secondary

Blues. 23 min., Color. King Screen Productions.

The value of integration as it relates to the status of Black people in American Society is investigated.

Suggested use: Secondary

Can We Immunize Against Prejudice? 6-1/2 min., B/W. B'Nai B'Rith.

Three sets of parents use different methods to prevent prejudice in their children. When racial and religious bias develop, nevertheless, the film asks how the parents have failed. A good audience-participation film since it provides an "open-end" or "stop-the-projector" technique, at which point audience discussions can take place.

Suggested Use: Secondary, Professional Growth

Equality Under Law: The Lost Generation of Prince Edward County. 25 min., Color. Encyclopedia Britannica, 1967.

A look at the racism that brought about the closing of Prince Edward County Schools by whites when the Courts ordered desegregation of all public schools.

Suggested Use: Secondary

Felicia. 12-1/2 min., B/W. B'Nai B'Rith.

In this film, the corrosive effects of prejudice are portrayed. Felicia, a junior in high school, lives with her mother, an older brother and younger sister in the Watts section of Los Angeles, California. Felicia is Black. Her town, a prototype of all ghettos, is a slum. Many adults in her community are jobless. The majority of her classmates see no future for themeselves because of their color.

Suggested Use: Secondary, Professional Growth

Hey Cab. 10-1/2 min., Color. King Screen Productions.

Film discussion of an episode created when a cabbie refuses to pick up a Black man because he does not want to chance the ghetto at night. Film is based on an actual experience.

Suggested Use: Secondary

Kenya: The Multi-Racial Experiment. 20 min., Color. McGraw-Hill, 1969.

A review of the relationship that Blacks have with whites in Kenya from the 1400's to the present.

Suggested Use: Secondary

Picture in Your Mind. 16 min., Color. B'Nai B'Rith.

This film narrated by Walter Abel, is an imaginative cartoon which shows the tribal roots of prejudice and asks each individual to re-examine his conscience to see if his mental picture of the man "across the river" is realistic or distorted. Gets its message across through an effective use of color, music, and the spoken word.

Suggested Use: Secondary, Professional Growth

Rumor. 5-1/2 min., B/W. B'Nai B'Rith.

One of four films in THE CHALLENGE Series. Traces the course of a rumor, how it starts, how it spreads and its results. An excellent discussion starter as it poses the question: "What should be our defense against rumors?" The film then calls for the projector to be stopped, with audience discussion to follow.

Suggested Use: Secondary, Professional Growth

Study In Color.

A trilogy of films consisting of "Boy," "The Job," and "Study In Color," films which represent a strong indictment of racial prejudice. They appeal to moral considerations and impel audiences to analyze their inner feelings about color and race.

Each film is an entity and can be used either alone or as a series. They are suitable for high school students and adult audiences who are concerned with the cultural, philosophical, psychological and ethical aspects of race prejudice.

1. Boy. 12 min., B/W. B'Nai B'Rith.

Through role-playing, a Black youth indulges in a fantasy which reveals his deep sensitivity to name-calling and stereotyped attitudes toward racial minorities. The dialogue exposes the degradation to which a prejudiced person subjects his fellow human beings.

2. The Job. 29 min., B/W. B'Nai B'Rith.

A sophisticated approach to the problem of racial prejudice. This sometimes humorous but biting satire attacks the hypocrisy of using the race angle as a promotion gimmick for "selling" movies, plays or books.

3. Study In Color. 28 min., B/W. B'Nai B'Rith.

Two players discuss "color" in separate soliloquies; one is a white man who wears a Black mask, the other, Black, wearing a white mask. Through the use of these theatrical devices, the members of the audience are given an opportunity to place themselves in the role of the Black person and to try to empathize with his deepest feelings.

Suggested Use: Secondary, Professional Growth

Segregation Northern Style. 30 min., B/W. B'Nai B'Rith.

The voices of prejudice are clearly heard in this half-hour CBS documentary dealing with integration in housing. With hidden cameras and tape recorders, the film follows a Black couple through several weeks of

fruitless searching for a home in a middle-income Northern community. Actual interviews are heard between the couple and real estate agents, as well as with home owners. These interviews reveal direct resistance to the sale of homes to Blacks although they meet every social and economic requirement for buying a home.

Suggested Use: Secondary, Professional Growth

To Live Together. 34 min., B/W. B'Nai B'Rith.

Illustrates the difficulties encountered and experiences shared by children at an interracial summer camp. The film shows that to learn democracy, children must have a chance to live it.

Suggested Use: Secondary, Professional Growth

The High Wall. 30 min., B/W. Michigan State University and University of Michigan.

This illuminates the notion that children are products of the prejudices and frustration of their parents.

Suggested Use: Secondary, Professional Growth

The Toymaker. 15 min., Color. B'Nai B'Rith.

Two little hand puppets, one striped and one spotted, are friends until they discover they are "different," then suspicion develops. The camera moves back, and the puppets discover that they are in the hands of the toymaker who helps them understand that he gave them different markings simply to tell them apart.

Suggested Use: Elementary, Professional Growth

The Victims. 48 min., B/W. B'Nai B'Rith.

Dr. Benjamin Spock, author, teacher and pediatrician, diagnoses the causes of prejudice in children. Through a series of interviews, Dr. Spock demonstrates that adults are the carriers of the virus -- but that they also have the power to cure.

Suggested Use: Secondary, Professional Growth

To Find A Home. 28 min., B/W. B'Nai B'Rith.

This film shows the experiences of a Black family trying to rent an apartment in a middle-sized Northern city. They are repeatedly refused. Another Black family has a similar experience, but eventually find an apartment manager who has a policy of equal opportunity. Based on actual experiences, this film helps the audience examine their own attitudes.

Suggested Use: Secondary, Professional Growth

Walk In My Shoes. 42 min., B/W. B'Nai B'Rith.

A documentary in the "Close-Up" series exploring the innermost feelings of a Black person as he reacts to prejudice and discrimination in America. Originally presented by ABC-TV, the film endeavors to project what it is like to "walk in the shoes" of a Black person -- whether as a professional in Chicago or a laborer in New York.

Suggested Use: Secondary, Professional Growth

RECORDS

Little Songs On Big Subjects: It Could Be A Wonderful World.

14 min., LP, 33-1/3. B'Nai B'Rith.

Folksingers Leon Bibb and Ronnie Gilbert sing fourteen one-minute jingles on fair play and democracy.

Suggested Use: All Age Levels

TAPES

N Is For Name Calling. 14 min. B'Nai B'Rith.

Narrated by Marlon Brando, with Sir Lawrence Olivier as Shylock doing a scene from "The Merchant of Venice." Produced jointly by the Anti-Defamation League and UNESCO, this new tape recording hits hard at stereotypes and prejudice generally, but specifically at the use of slang words and jokes to cast slurs on a people, a religion, a nationality. A good discussion starter

Suggested Use: Secondary, Professional Growth

BLACK MATERIAL

Black Printed Material

Adoff, Arnold. Black Out Loud. Holt, 1970.

An anthology of contemporary Black poems, each giving emphasis to the post-Malcolm generation.

Suggested Use: Secondary

_____. Malcolm X. Crowell, 1970.

A biography of a great Black man that was written for "little" readers.

Suggested Use: Elementary

Alcock, Gudrum. Turn the Corner. Lothrop, 1969.

Some whites have to adjust too. This sensitive story focuses on a white lad who is not only adjusting to his father being in prison but also to his new community--an integrated apartment bordering a Chicago slum.

Suggested Use: Upper Elementary, Junior High

Angelou, Maya. I Know Why The Caged Bird Sings. Random House, 1970.

A moving autobiography describing the delicate process of a Black girl growing up in Arkansas.

Suggested Use: Secondary

All-African Peoples' Union. Education To Govern: A Philosophy and Program for Learning Now! All-African Peoples' Union, 1971.

An analysis of American education and its effects on Black children with a detailed presentation of a New System for education which contains recommendations that compels the educational institutions in the Black community to serve the present day educational needs of the total community.

Suggested Use: Professional Growth

Aptheker, Herbert. American Negro Slave Revolts. International Publishers, 1963.

Were Black people complacent and happy on the plantation? Aptheker's presentation shows quite the contrary. The reader is afforded a vivid

account of Black peoples' constant and desperate struggle to free themselves.

Suggested Use: Secondary, Professional Growth

Armstrong, William H. Sounder. Harper, 1969.

Armstrong brings to the 1970's the chapter that was omitted in "Grapes of Wrath." His lucid account of a Black family's struggle to survive in the deep South in the Thirties as sharecroppers is superb. Despite the horrors of hunger, abuse, prison, separation, etc., courage, love and dignity prevail.

Suggested Use: 6th - 12th Grade

Baker, Augusta. The Black Experiences in Children's Books. New York Public Library, 1971.

An excellent source for teachers who are seeking listings and annotations of children's books which meaningfully relates to the Black experience.

Suggested Use: Professional Growth

Baker, Bettye. What is Black. Franklin Watts, Inc., 1969.

A conglomerate of ideas and illustrations to foster a greater positive awareness of self in small Black children.

Suggested Use: Elementary

Banks, James A. March Toward Freedom: A History of Black Americans. Fearon, 1970.

An excellent survey of Black History from Africa to the present.

Suggested Use: Secondary

_____. Teaching the Black Experience: Methods and Experience. Fearon, 1970.

A teacher's guide for planning and methods of teaching Black History.

Suggested Use: Professional Growth

_____ and Grambs, Jean D. Black Self-Concept: Implications for Education and Social Science. McGraw-Hill, 1972.

A look at social studies and the type of practices that can be brought to that discipline which will enhance the development of positive concepts of self in Black youngsters.

Suggested Use: Professional Growth

_____ and Joyce, William W., editors. Teaching Social Studies to Culturally Different Children. Addison-Wesley Publishing Co., 1971.

A collection of presentations by various authors focusing on basically the totality of those factors and issues which must be considered if Third World students are to have a viable educational program.

Suggested Use: Professional Growth

_____ and Joyce, William W., editors. Teaching the Language Arts to Culturally Different Children. Addison-Wesley Publishing Co., 1971.

A number of authors focus on various theories and methodologies relative to teaching language arts to Third World students.

Suggested Use: Professional Growth

Baraka, Imamu A. A Black Value System. Jihad Productions.

Baraka presents his concepts of a basic value system for Blacks who are resolved to be viable as a people.

Suggested Use: Secondary, Professional Growth

Baratz, Joan C. and Shuy, Roger W., editor. Teaching Black Children To Read. Center for Applied Linguistics, 1969.

A collection of strategies and techniques for teaching Black children to read, focusing on such topics as non-standard English, dialectology, dialect barriers, beginning reading material for Black children, etc.

Suggested Use: Professional Growth

Barnett, Don and Njama, Karari. Mau Mau from Within. Monthly Review Press., 1966.

An insightful look at the Mau Mau war against colonial rule in Kenya.

Suggested Use: Secondary, Professional Growth

Bennett, Lerone. The Challenge of Blackness. Johnson Publishing Co., 1972.

This presentation offers discussion of a myriad of approaches for the Black community to become politically and economically salient.

Suggested Use: Secondary, Professional Growth

Bishop, Claire H. Martin DePorres, Hero. Houghton, 1954.

A Black Saint! Dig it. The story of a Black Peruvian who was poor and destitute but because of his deeds was proclaimed a saint in 1962.

Suggested Use: Secondary

Black, Irma Simonton, et al. Green Light, Go. Revised. Bank Street College of Education, MacMillan Company, N.Y., 1972.

A reader that brings a measured degree of multi-ethnicity to basal text structure. A variety of stories are presented with settings in city, suburbia, and rural communities.

Suggested Use: Upper Elementary

Boone, Margaret. Martin Luther King: A Picture Story. Childrens Press, Chicago, 1968.

A biography of Martin Luther King, Jr. with particular emphasis on his youth days in Atlanta.

Suggested Use: Upper Elementary

Branson, Margaret S. and France, Edward E. The Human Side of Afro-American History. Ginn and Company, 1972.

An offering of vignettes of Blacks in American History which focuses on Black involvement in American History from a chronology of contributions to accenting the personal dimensions of the Black experience.

Suggested Use: Secondary

Brodsky, Mimi. The House At 12 Rose Street. Abelard-Schuman, 1966.

"Blockbusting" is an old story but it is also current. This story communicates to the youngsters some of the many problems inherent in a Black family moving into an all-white neighborhood.

Suggested Use: Elementary

Brooks, Gwendelyn. Aloneness. Broadside Press., 1971.

A very delicate presentation addressing a child's definition of the difference between loneliness and aloneness.

Suggested Use: Elementary

_____. The Tiger Who Wore White Gloves, Or What You Are, You Are. Third World Press, 1972.

A basic phonic reader that focuses on "what you are, you are," which is most important for Black and other Third World youngsters in this society to understand.

Suggested Use: Elementary

Brownmiller, Susan. Shirley Chisholm, A Biography. Doubleday, 1970.

A very moving presentation of the life of the first Black woman to be elected to the United States Congress.

Suggested Use: Upper Elementary, Junior High

Brown, Turner. Black Is. Grove, 1969.

An excellent use of cartoons which places in perspective the reality of Black people in cultural pluralism.

Suggested Use: Elementary

Buckmaster, Henrietta. Women Who Shaped History. Crowell, 1970.

A look at the struggles and contributions of women--many who are Black and whose contributions were made under the adverse conditions of racism, which indicates a close relationship between the struggle in this country for equal rights for women and the battle against racism.

Suggested Use: Secondary

Burt, Olive W. Negroes In The Early West. Messner, 1970.

Addressed here are the Black men and women who, from an Anglo perspective, helped develop the West.

Suggested Use: Upper Elementary, Secondary

Burgwyn, Mebane H. The Crackajack Pony. Lippincott, 1969.

Burgwyn captures the myriad of emotions when two "tight" (close) friends (one white, one Black) share some very "heavy" (with deep feeling) experiences.

Suggested Use: Elementary

Cade, Toni, editor. The Black Woman. New American Libary, 1970.

An anthology written by Black women focusing on those issues challenging and confronting the contemporary Black woman.

Suggested Use: Secondary, Professional Growth

Carol, Bill J. Crazylegs Merrill. Steck-Vaughn, 1969.

A white youngster's awareness is raised as he experiences a very "heavy" relationship with a Black family.

Suggested Use: Elementary

Clarke, John H. Black Soldier. Doubleday, 1968.

A candid presentation of a young Black soldier's encounters during World War II showing generally the humiliation, harassment and frustrations which most Black soldiers endured during that period of time.

Suggested Use: Upper Elementary, Junior High

_____. Malcolm X: The Man and His Times. Collier., 1969.

A collection of perspectives of Malcolm by twenty-one Black writers on his impact on Black History.

Suggested Use: Secondary, Professional Growth

Clifton, Lucille. The Black BC's. Dutton, 1970.

A unique treatment of Black men's role in developing America. Clifton capitalizes on the mediums of prose and poetry to convey this message.

Suggested Use: Upper Elementary, Junior High

Coard, Bernard. How The West Indian Child Is Made Educationally Sub-Normal In The British School System. New Beacon Books, LTD., 1971.

Today we hear a great deal about the Infant School of England. Lost in the applause for this innovation are the damnable practices being imposed on Black children in the British school system. This presentation is an expose of those practices.

Suggested Use: Professional Growth

Cronon, Edmund D. Black Moses. University of Wisconsin Press, 1969.

Ask any Black youngster, high school or college, who was Marcus Garvey and the responses will tend to range from a total lack of knowledge to "some cat" who wanted Blacks to go back to Africa. Black Moses provides the teacher and student with a presentation that gets at issues heretofore not addressed truthfully, i.e. Garvey the man, his ambitions and hopes for Black people, the Universal Negro Improvement Association, etc.

Garvey's feeling about his people are capsulized in this quote: "I know no national boundary where the Negro is concerned. The whole world is my province until Africa is free."

Suggested Use: Secondary, Professional Growth

Curry, Jane L. The Daybreakers. Harcourt, 1970.

A Black brother and sister go through a number of changes in their struggle in West Virginia. They are observed and joined by a white friend.

Suggested Use: Elementary

Daniel, Sadie I. Women Builders. Associated Publishers, 1970.

A look at Black women of distinction--those who struggled hard, notwithstanding the racist climate, to achieve success and bring greater freedom to their people.

Suggested Use: Secondary, Professional Growth

Decoy, Robert H. The Nigger Bible. Holloway House Publishing Co., 1967.

Decoy's book, whose preface is written by Dick Gregory, provides "spiritual" guidance to the Black man relative to who he is and how he can maximize his negritude.

Suggested Use: Secondary, Professional Growth

Desbarats, Peter. Gabrielle and Selena. Harcourt, Brace and World, Inc., N.Y., 1968.

This story is about two girls--one Black and one white whose friendship was very strong. Experimenting with their friendship they exchanged places in each other's home one day. Needless to say, things weren't the same.

Suggested Use: Upper Elementary

Dillard, Joey. Black English. Random House, 1972.

An investigation of the ways in which Black English differs from other varieties of American English and places in perspective the historical existence of Black English and its impact on the Standard English of America.

Suggested Use: Secondary, Professional Growth

Downey, Fairfax. The Buffalo Soldiers in Indian Wars. McGraw-Hill, 1969.

This text gives some insight into the little-told story of how Black soldiers were "used" to fight their Red Third World Brothers.

Suggested Use: Secondary

Downs, Anthony. Racism in America and How to Combat It. United States Commission on Civil Rights Clearinghouse Publication, Urban Series No. 1, Washington, U.S. Government Printing Office, 1970.

An excellent publication which puts forth the framework to study, understand and combat racism. The author gives particular focus to how racism provides benefits to whites.

Suggested Use: Secondary, Professional Growth

Drum and Spear Press. Children of Africa. Drum and Spear Press., 1971.

An excellent children's coloring book having the theme of Pan Africanism and Black unity. A chance for youngsters to get a closer look at cultural similarities of Black people all over the world.

Suggested Use: Lower Elementary

DuBois, W.E.B. John Brown. International Publishers, 1962 (First published in 1909.)

White historians have historically "bad mouthed" John Brown. The reader who digs history in true perspective will appreciate DuBois's different and positive treatment of Brown. He is not portrayed in the stereotype of a fanatic or traitor; rather, he has a rich personality, full of compassion; he is a committed and true revolutionary. All of these attributes are marshalled to assist in the cause for Black freedom.

Suggested Use: Secondary, Professional Growth

Durham, Philip and Jones, Everett L. The Adventures of the Negro Cowboys. Dodd, Mead, 1965.

Who said there were no Black cowboys? Durham and Jones' chronicle discusses in this text the involvement and contributions made in the West by Blacks--those enslaved as well as free.

Suggested Use: Secondary

Edmonds, Helen G. Black Faces In High Places: Negroes In Government. Harcourt, Brace, Jovanovich, Inc., 1971.

This book is about Blacks in local, state and national legislatures, state and federal courts and the Executive Branch of local, state and national governments.

Suggested Use: Secondary, Professional Growth

Edwards, Harry. Black Students. The Free Press, 1970.

A presentation describing the plight of the Black student in the college and university community.

Suggested Use: Secondary, Professional Growth

Ellison, Ralph. Shadow and Act. Random House, 1964.

A collection of essays whose focus is to raise the levels of understanding of the reader to the oppressive and destitute situation of Black people in America.

Suggested Use: Secondary

Essien-U Dom, E.U. Black Nationalism - A Search for an Identity in America. University of Chicago Press, 1962.

An analysis of the Muslim movement in America and the nature of its appeal to poor Black people who have been compressed into an island of despair, deprivation and poverty called the ghetto.

Suggested Use: Secondary, Professional Growth

Evans, Mari. I Look At Me. Third World Press, 1972.

A beginner's reader addressing Black Self-concept.

Suggested Use: Preschool

Evers, Mrs. Medgar. For Us, The Living. Doubleday, 1967.

Medgar Ever's widow shares the warm and personal accounts of her life with a Black crusader of peace and equality.

Suggested Use: Secondary

Fanon, Frantz. A Dying Colonialism. Grove Press, Inc., 1965.

An insightful presentation of the transition by the Algerian people during the revolution which embraced ancient cultural ways and made them more viable in confronting their oppressors.

Suggested Use: Secondary, Professional Growth

Feelings, Muriel. Moja Means One. Swahili Counting Book. Dial Press., 1971.

A creative and alternative way of counting for young students.

Suggested Use: Elementary

Felton, Howard W. Edward Rose, Negro Trail Blazer. Dodd, 1967.

A story of a Black pioneer and trailblazer. This is a good illustration of Black manhood as Rose indulged in the multiple roles of trapper, guide, interpreter and leader with the Crow Indian.

Suggested Use: Secondary

_____. Jim Beckwourth, Negro Mountain Man. Dodd, 1966.

A most forceful story which illustrates quite graphically the role that Blacks played in establishing Anglo-type traits in the West.

Suggested Use: Secondary

_____. Nat Love, Negro Cowboy. Dodd & Mead, 1969.

There were Black cowboys. They rode the range, herded and branded cattle and participated in some of the most exotic experiences in the West. This is a biography of one of them.

Suggested Use: Secondary

Foster, Blanche S. Kenya. Watts, 1969.

An excellent source for pertinent information about Kenya. Foster, an educator in Detroit, hits hard the devasting practices of Colonialism and racism.

Suggested Use: Secondary

Frazier, Thomas R. Afro-American History: Primary Sources. Harcourt, Brace, Jovanovich, 1971.

A collection of thirty-two narratives, speeches and essays written by Black authors focusing on the struggles of Blacks for freedom in this country. Good text for survey of Black History course.

Suggested Use: Secondary

Garraty, John A., editor. Quarrels That Have Shaped The Constitution. Harper, 1964.

A collection of federal court cases that have had impact on the basic nature

of this country. Some of the cases discussed are: Plessy vs. Ferguson by C. Vance Woodward, Dred Scott by Bruce Catton, Brown vs. The Board of Education by Alfred H. Kelly.

Suggested Use: Secondary, Professional Growth

Garvey, Amy Jacques. Garvey and Garveyism. Macmillan Company, 1968.

Mrs. Garvey, who worked closely with her husband throughout his crusade for Black freedom through Black Nationalism, provides an informative account of Garvey's life and the Garvey Movement.

Suggested Use: Secondary, Professional Growth

Goldstein, Rhoda L. Black Life and Culture in the United States. Thomas V. Cromwell Company, 1971.

A collection of perspectives of the life of Black people in the U.S. This volume grew out of a series of lectures held at Douglass College. There are few subjects relative to Blackness that are not discussed.

Suggested Use: Secondary, Professional Growth

Grambs, Jean D. and Carr, John C., et al. Black Images: Education Copes With Color. William C. Brown Company Publishers, 1972.

A book about the way in which Black people in the United States have been and are depicted in the information sources and literature which are most generally available to those of school age.

Suggested Use: Professional Growth

Greenfield, Eloise. Bubbles. Drum and Spear Press, 1972.

Black love. Greenfield conveys the depth of a relationship between a brother and his little sister.

Suggested Use: Elementary

Gregory, Dick. No More Lies, The Myth and the Reality of American History. Harper and Row Publishers, 1970.

The comedian makes a good effort in confronting the distortions of American History which shows only the white man making contributions.

Suggested Use: Upper Elementary, Secondary

Griffin, Judith B. Nat Turner. McCann, 1970.

This story illustrates the influences which caused Nat Turner, a Black slave and religious man, to lead a rebellion against slavery and slave owners.

Suggested Use: Upper Elementary, Junior High

Griffiths, Ann. Black Patriot and Martyr: Toussaint of Haiti. Messner, 1970.

A poignant biography of a great Black revolutionist who led the rebellion against a fledgling force of Napoleon's French Army.

Suggested Use: Secondary

Grossman, Barney. Black Means. Hill and Wang, Bronx, N.Y., 1970.

Like Ann McGovern, Grossman brings an exuberating magic to "Blackness." Each definition gives each youngster, Black and white, a greater repertoire of how to address the beauty that is Black.

Suggested Use: Lower and Middle Elementary

Haber, Louis, Black Pioneers of Science and Invention. Harcourt, 1970.

Who said Blacks contributed nothing to science? This text, in its treatment of fourteen Black scientists and their respective contributions to science and technology, illuminates some light on this issue.

Suggested Use: Secondary

Hare, Nathan. The Black Anglo-Saxons. Marzani and Munsell, 1965.

A critical analysis of those Blacks who have been so acculturated that their Blackness has been reduced to skin only. Their history, culture and mores are Anglo-Saxon. The impact of the system on the Black Experience is also illustrated.

Suggested Use: Secondary, Professional Growth

Harris, Janet and Hobson, Julius W. Black Pride. McGraw-Hill, 1969.

This text focuses on the leadership of various slave revolts and

analyzes the relationship of the slave revolt leadership with that of the current Black movement.

Suggested Use: Secondary

Haskins, Jim. Black Manifesto For Education. Morrow, 1973.

A collection of essays by Black leaders focusing on the liabilities prevailing in the American education system and its processes and a range of divergent solutions for those liabilities so as to make education more meaningful for Black people.

Suggested Use: Professional Growth

Hayden, Tom. Rebellion in Newark. Random, 1967.

An analysis of the factors that brought forth the Black rage in Newark's ghetto.

Suggested Use: Secondary

Hayden, Robert C. Seven Black American Scientists. Addison-Wesley, 1970.

A look at the life story of seven Black scientists who made outstanding contributions in medicine, research, teaching, astronomy, etc.

Suggested Use: Upper Elementary, Professional Growth

Hernton, Calvin C. Sex and Racism in America. Grove Press, 1965.

A no-holds-barred approach to analyzing racism in America. It is the author's conclusion that sexual paranoia and sexual persecution are major factors in racial prejudice.

Suggested Use: Professional Growth

Hunter, Kristin. The Soul Brothers and Sister Lou. Scribner, 1968.

One of the more sensitive stories that addresses the realities and complexities of ghetto life as a Black young lady pursues her identity--that which she can salvage.

Suggested Use: Upper Elementary, Junior High

Jackson, George. Soledad Brother: The Prison Letters of George Jackson. Bantam Books, Inc., 1971.

A collection of political thoughts and perspectives of a very sensitive and intelligent Black man who, like so many Blacks in America, experienced how justice passed him by.

Suggested Use: Secondary, Professional Growth

Jackson, J.B. & Florence. The Black Man in America, 1619-1790. Watts, 1970.

Herein presented is a vivid reflection of the pains and horrors endured by Black people as they suffered the humiliation of slavery during the colonial period.

Suggested Use: Secondary

Jacobson, Julius. The Negro and the American Labor Movement. Doubleday and Company, Inc., 1968.

A chronology of the Black man's involvement in the American Labor Movement. Here we find a graphic accounting of his struggle through a long history of racist abuse in the labor movement.

Suggested Use: Secondary, Professional Growth

James, C.L.R. A History of Pan-African Revolt. Drum and Spear Press, 1969.

An accounting and assessment of Black rebellions and liberation movements in the United States, Africa and the West Indies.

Suggested Use: Secondary, Professional Growth

Johnson, Christine. ABC's of African History. Vantage Press., 1971.

A presentation in alphabetical order of significant Black persons in Black History.

Suggested Use: Elementary

Johnston, Johanna. Paul Cuffee. America's First Black Captain. Dodd, 1970.

Cuffee's life, like most Blacks in this country, was dramatic. With no schooling but lots of commitments, he became the owner of several ships and established the Friendly Society for American Negroes in Sierra Leone. Good reading.

Suggested Use: Elementary

Jordan, June and Bush, Terri. The Voice of the Children. Holt, Rhinehart and Winston., 1970.

A collection of short stories and poems written by Black and Puerto Rican children.

Suggested Use: Upper Elementary, Junior High

Keats, Ezra Jack. Hi Cat! The MacMillan Company, N.Y., 1970.

A story of a Black youngster and his friends and how their "street" activities are ruined by a stray cat.

Suggested Use: Upper Elementary

Kent, George. Blackness and the Adventure of Western Culture. Third World, 1972.

A rare presentation--a critique of Black writers from a Black perspective. Baldwin, Hughes, Ellison and Wright are placed under the scrutiny of Kent's pen.

Suggested Use: Secondary, Professional Growth

Killens, John O. Great Gettin' Up Morning: A Biography of Denmark Vessey. Doubleday and Company, Inc., 1972.

A biography of a Black revolutionary who defied slavery and the consequences for rebelling against this evil practice.

Suggested Use: Upper Elementary, Secondary

King, Coretta S. My Life With Martin Luther King, Jr. Holt, 1969.

An in-depth and sensitive account of Mrs. King's life as she experienced it with one of the most outstanding champions of freedom in the history of the United States.

Suggested Use: Secondary

Kirwan, Albert D. Revolt of the Rednecks: Mississippi Politics, 1876-1925. Harper Torchbook, 1965.

A probing analysis of the rise of racism or white democracy in Mississippi following the period of Reconstruction.

Suggested Use: Secondary, Professional Growth

Koen, Charles. The Battle for Cairo Illinois. Third World Press, 1971.

The reader is provided a picture of a southern Illinois city and the intense racial conflict between its inhabitants.

Suggested Use: Secondary, Professional Growth

Lacy, Leslie A. The Rise and Fall of the Proper Negro. Pocket Books, Inc., 1970.

The impact of a racist environment is seen through the story of a wealthy, passive southern Black, who returns to Africa through expatriation,

Suggested Use: Secondary

Ladner, Joyce A. Tomorrow's Tomorrow: The Black Woman. Doubleday., 1972.

Ladner presents the portrait of the urban Black girl as she approaches Black womanhood in the ghetto of St. Louis, Missouri.

Suggested Use: Secondary, Professional Growth

Lawrence, Jacob. Harriet and the Promised. Windwill Books, Simon and Schuster, 1968.

A ballad paying tribute to the "Moses" of the Underground Railroad, Harriet Tubman, depicts in both painting and word the high level of commitment that this Black woman had for freedom for Black people.

Suggested Use: Elementary

Lawrence, James. Binkley Brothers and the Fearless Four. Harper, 1970.

An exciting "don't-make-me-wait-to-turn-the-page" mystery. This very easily read story focuses on a plot of solving the mystery of the destruction of the snow fort built by a group of children.

Suggested Use: Elementary

Lester, Julius. To Be A Slave. Dial, 1968.

The history of Black slavery in America cries out in beautiful prose from the slaves themselves, accompanied by very impressive illustrations.

Suggested Use: Secondary

Lewis, Claude. Benjamin Banneker. The Man Who Saved Washington. McGraw-Hill, 1970.

A story of the Black man who made the first American clock of wood in 1789; was also a member of George Washington's committee to plan Washington, D.C.

Suggested Use: Secondary

Lexau, Joan M. Benjie, On His Own. The Dial Press, N.Y., 1970.

A sensitive story of a Black youngster who, although knowing no relationship other than dependency with his grandmother, finds himself, when she becomes ill, bravely seeking help.

Suggested Use: Elementary

Lindenmeyer, Otto. Black and Brave: The Black Soldier in America. McGraw-Hill, 1970.

This text traces the history, difficulties and achievements of Black soldiers from the colonial period to Vietnam.

Suggested Use: Junior High

Lynch, Hollis R. The Black Urban Condition. Thomas Y. Crowell Company, 1973.

A documentary history from 1866-1971 which deals with the implications of Black contribution to urban history.

Suggested Use: Professional Growth

Maglanbayan, Shawna. Garvey, Lumumba, Malcolm: Black-Nationalist-Separatists., 1971.

A critical analysis of the roles that Garvey, Lumumba and Malcolm played in raising the levels of consciousness of Black people.

Suggested Use: Secondary, Professional Growth

Major, Clarence. The New Black Poetry. International Publishers Co., Inc., 1969.

Seventy-six present-day Black poets express the dignity of being Black from a contemporary Black perspective.

Suggested Use: Secondary

Malcolm X. Malcolm X Talks To Young People. Pathfinder Press, Inc., 1971.

Represents, in part, a speech that Malcolm made in 1964 to some teenagers from McComb, Mississippi.

Suggested Use: Secondary

Malone, Mary. Actor in Exile. The Life of Ira Aldridge. Crowell-Collier, 1969.

The life of Ira Aldridge depicts what is commonplace for many Third World people and their supporters--that success, recognition of talent, etc. is often out of their reach in their own country because of racism and must be pursued in other geo-political areas.

Suggested Use: Secondary

Mannix, Daniel P. and Crowley, Malcolm. Black Cargoes: A History of the Atlantic Slave Trade. Viking, 1962.

A detailed accounting of the type of conditions and atrocities that

some men are more than willing to impose on other men if the color is right (make them inhuman) and the price is right.

Suggested Use: Secondary, Professional Growth

Mathis, Sharon B. Sidewalk Story. Viking., 1971.

The life in the ghetto is seen from an infrequent perspective--the meaning of friendship.

Suggested Use: Lower and Middle Elementary

McGovern, Ann. Black Is Beautiful. Four Winds, 1969.

Illustrates very graphically and creatively the myriad of beautiful perspectives that being Black is.

Suggested Use: Lower and Middle Elementary

McPherson, James M., et al. Blacks in America: Bibliographical Essays. Doubleday and Company, Inc., 1971.

Comprehensive topical bibliographical essays. Seemingly, each pertinent topic relative to Blacks from the period of 1500 to 1970 is presented.

Suggested Use: Professional Growth

Michigan Freedmen's Progress Commission. Michigan Manual of Freedman: Negroes in Michigan. Green, John, 1968.

A resourceful primary reference for information of Blacks in Michigan.

Suggested Use: Secondary, Professional Growth

Miller, Donald. An Album of Black Americans in the Armed Forces. Franklin Watts, Inc., 1969.

An account of the role and contributions of Black men and women in the various wars in American History.

Suggested Use: Secondary

Montgomery, Elizabeth R. William C. Handy. Father of the Blues. Garrard, 1968.

An easily read account of the life of a Black man who gave us "St. Louis Blues" and "Memphis Blues."

Suggested Use: Secondary

Moore, Carman. Somebody's Angel Child: The Story of Bessie Smith. Crowell, 1970.

The Queen of the Blues' life story presented here shows her early childhood in the slums of Chattanooga, her climb to national fame and her last gallant tour.

Suggested Use: Secondary

Multi-Ethnic Education Resources Center. Teaching Black, An Evaluation of Methods and Resources. Multi-Ethnic Education Resources Center, San Mateo County, 1971.

A text providing a list of resources that can be used in preparing units of instructions relative to the following classroom composition: all Black, Black and white mixed and all non-Black.

Suggested Use: Professional Growth

Nemiroff, Robert. To Be Young, Gifted and Black. Prentice-Hall, 1969.

The full story text of the play by the same name. A captivating blend of Loraine Hansberry's poetry and prose.

Suggested Use: Secondary

Ofari, Earl. The Myth of Black Capitalism. Monthly Review Press., 1970.

An analysis that shows the conflicts between capitalism and the Black Experience.

Suggested Use: Secondary, Professional Growth

Orr, Jack. The Black Athlete: His Story in American History. The Lion Press, 1969.

A chronicling of the roles and struggles of Blacks and their impact

on sports and their development in America.

Suggested Use: Secondary

Osofsky, Gilbert. Harlem: The Making of a Ghetto; Negro New York, 1890-1930. Harper and Row, 1966.

The author delicately unfolds the social and economic causes which resulted in Harlem, the "grave yard" that per square inch houses the greatest number of poverty stricken Third World people in the United States.

Suggested Use: Secondary

Pantell, Dora and Greenridge, Edwin. If Not Now, When? The Many Meanings of Black Power., 1970.

The ever evolving process of pursuing justice. What shall be the thrust? How shall Black people shape that thrust? Black Power is described here as possibly an objective of endless pursuit.

Suggested Use: Secondary

Peterson, Robert W. Only The Ball Was White. Prentice-Hall, 1970.

The story of Black baseball, how and why it developed and the Black men who brought it fame.

Suggested Use: Secondary

Plumpp, Sterling D. Black Rituals. Third World Press, 1972.

An analysis of the Black man's coping skills which allow him to survive in this technological and racist society and a focus on his present attitudes regarding his environment which prevents him from taking control of his own destiny.

Suggested Use: Secondary, Professional Growth

Quarles, Benjamin. The Negro in the American Revolution. University of North Carolina, 1961.

A good historical account of the various roles endured by Blacks during the American Revolution.

Suggested Use: Secondary

Reit, Seymeon. Round Things Everywhere. McGraw-Hill, 1969.

Discovery is always a beautiful experience to observe. In this text a Black male youngster is observed discovering the round things in his life and the excitement generated by such pioneering.

Suggested Use: Elementary

Richards, Henry J. Topics In Afro-American Studies. Black Academy Press, Inc., 1971.

An in-depth look at the basic conceptual ingredients for Black studies. Presentations are by both Black authors from Africa and the United States.

Suggested Use: Professional Growth

Rinkoff, Barbara. Headed for Trouble. Knopf, 1970.

One of the most precious interactions between man is reflected through this story. Matt, in his struggle to survive in a home for rejected children, stops avoiding a Black roommate and establishes a significant friendship.

Suggested Use: Elementary

Robinson, Louis. Arthur Ashe. Tennis Champion. Doubleday, 1970 (revised).

A story about a very intense young Black man who would not be denied his ambition to be the number one amateur tennis player in the U.S. and one of the greatest pros to ever swing a racket. One of the odds against Ashe was that living in a southern state he had to go north each time he wanted to play tennis.

Suggested Use: Secondary

Robinson, William H. Early Black American Poets. Brown Co. Publishers., 1969.

Black poets and their works from mid-1800's to the Harlem Renaissance are examined.

Suggested Use: Secondary

_____. Early Black American Prose. Brown Co. Publishers, 1970.

A collection of letters, essays, speeches, narrations, short stories, novels, drama, etc. from 1772-1915.

Suggested Use: Secondary

Rosenbaum, Eileen. Ronnie. Parents Magazine Press, N.Y., 1969.

The reader is given a view of a Black father and his son and daughter as they experience their city.

Suggested Use: Upper Elementary

Sagarin, Mary. John Brown Russwurm. The Story of Freedom's Journal, Freedom's Journey. Lothrop, 1970.

This story of Russwurm exemplifies what Black power really is--Black organization and Black control. This biography chronicles Russwurm's life as an educator, colonizer of Liberia, and editor of Freedom's Journal, the first Black newspaper in America.

Suggested Use: Upper Elementary, Junior High

Sanchez, Sonia. It's A New Day. Broadside Press., 1971.

A collection of poems directed at the contemporary Black youth.

Suggested Use: Secondary

Savitz, Harriet M. Fly, Wheels, Fly! Day, 1970.

The reader is provided the opportunity to experience the feelings of embitterment and worthlessness as experienced by two crippled youths during their introduction to wheelchair sports by a Black coach.

Suggested Use: Elementary

Sowell, Thomas. Black Education Myths and Tragedies. David McKay Company, Inc., 1972.

An analysis of the mismanagement of special college programs for Black students and the ramifications and effects thereof.

Suggested Use: Professional Growth

Steptoe, John. Stevie. Harper, 1969.

Steptoe, a teenager when he wrote Stevie, captures the very delicate relationship between an older Black youngster and a Black neighbor child for whom he baby sat. The sensitive relationship developed when the younger child began breaking his babysitter's toys. When the younger child's family moved away, the babysitter began to think of the relationship as not having been so bad after all.

Suggested Use: Elementary

_____. Uptown. Harper, 1970.

Two young "cats," John and Dennis, go through a whole "gig" (job) speculation process for their future. They have some interesting commentary on being a policeman.

Suggested Use: Elementary

Sugarman, Tracy. Stranger At The Gates. Hill and Wang, 1966.

An intensive presentation focusing on those experiences of the young people who assisted Blacks in Mississippi in 1964 to register to vote.

Suggested Use: Secondary

Sullivan, Leon H. Build Brother Build. Macrae-Smith, 1969.

The story of O.I.C. (Opportunity Industrial Centers) and its originator. O.I.C. is shown offering viable solutions for poverty--equipping people with saleable skills and getting them jobs.

Suggested Use: Secondary

Tabb, William. The Political Economy of the Black Ghetto. W.W. Norton and Company, Inc., 1970.

A description of the economic factors which help explain the origins of the Black ghetto and the mechanisms through which exploitation and deprivation are perpetuated. Also, strategies for addressing these injustices are explored.

Suggested Use: Secondary, Professional Growth

Thigpen, William, Jr. Down Nigger Paved Streets. Broadside Press, 1972.

A collection of poems by a Black young man who, while a student at Wayne State University, was shot and killed. Thigpen gives us a vivid picture of some of the brutal aspects of ghetto life.

Suggested Use: Secondary

Tucker, Sterling. For Blacks Only. Eerdmans Publishing Company., 1971.

This presentation, which is addressed primarily to the Black community, identifies the "Black" strategies necessary for bringing change to America.

Suggested Use: Secondary, Professional Growth

Vincent, Theodore G. Black Power and the Garvey Movement. Ramparts Press, 1971.

The story of a Black man and a Black movement that, although occurring in the early nineteen hundreds, affects greatly the Black movement of today. This is an account of the first call by a Black man for Black Americans to go home to Africa in the twentieth century.

Suggested Use: Secondary, Professional Growth

Vogel, Illse-Margaret. Hello Henry. Parents Magazine Press, N.Y., 1965.

Lost youngsters in a supermarket, one white and one Black, find comfort with each other until their mothers find them.

Suggested Use: Elementary

Wagner, Jane. J.T. Pictures by Gordon Parks, Jr. Van Nostrand, 1969.

This is a most sensitive story of a Black youngster in Harlem who, although he suffers the most dread of poverty, still demonstrates compassion and hope. He adopts an alley cat who is old, one-eyed and poor.

Suggested Use: Elementary

Walker, David. David Walker's Appeal. Hill and Wang, 1965.

The reader is given the opportunity to read the actual works of Walker, who has been "tagged" by many as the first real voice of Black power. Through his publication he made an unprecedented appeal for unity and freedom of Black people.

Suggested Use: Secondary

Wallace, Irving. The Man. Fawcett, 1964.

A novel of the first Black man to become President of the United States.

Suggested Use: Secondary

Walton, Sidney F., Jr. The Black Curriculum. Black Liberation Publishers, 1969.

A conceptual framework for training Black people to survive--the establishment of educational institutions controlled by Black people.

Suggested Use: Professional Development

Washington Post Staff. Ten Blocks from the White House: An Anatomy of the Washington Riots of April 1968. Prager, Inc., 1970.

The irony that is America is herein presented. Poverty and squalor, the consequences of racism which drove Blacks to streets for redress, is just down the street from the "White House" which symbolizes power and freedom in the entire Western Hemisphere.

Suggested Use: Secondary

Watson, Clifford D. Pride: A Handbook of Black Studies. Techniques for the Classroom Teacher. Educational Service, Inc., 1971.

A handbook of activities for teaching Black studies in the elementary school.

Suggested Use: Elementary

Williams, Charles T. Political Cook Book -- Notions for Third World Educators to Live By. Michigan Education Association, 1973.

A presentation in outline form which concentrates on activities and strategies to be employed by Third World Educators in moving educational institutions to be more meaningful as a learning and working environment for Third World People.

Suggested Use: Professional Growth

Williams, John A. The Man Who Cried I Am. Brown, 1967.

An American Black writer dying of cancer in Holland is dramatically moved to deal with some conflict.

Suggested Use: Secondary

_____. Sons of Darkness, Sons of Light. Brown, 1969.

An account of intense conflict between the Black community and the police when a white detective kills a Black child.

Suggested Use: Secondary

Wilson, Theodore B. The Black Codes of the South. University of Alabama Press, 1965.

A collection of the various codes passed by the various state legislatures of the South following the period of Reconstruction, which regulated and restricted the lives of Black people.

Suggested Use: Secondary, Professional Growth

Wright, Nathan, editor. What Black Educator's Are Saying. Hawthorne Books, 1970.

A collection of essays by leading Black educators speaking to the urgent need of humanizing the nation's schools.

Suggested Use: Professional Growth

Yette, Samuel F. The Choice, The Issue of Black Survival In America. G.P. Putnam's Sons, 1971.

Yette (fired from Newsweek after writing "The Choice") has compiled here a very hard-hitting document--one which chronicles the political

and economic events of the United States relative to its treatment of Black Americans. After having accumulated and analyzed this data, Yette concludes that in the 1970's there is only one question--one of survival. Yette further states that if America chooses the strategy "benign neglect," the second choice must belong to the Black people of America--that is, the style in which they, and America, will die.

Suggested Use: Secondary, Professional Growth

Young, Carlene. Black Experience: Analysis and Synthesis. Leswing Press, 1972.

An analysis and synthesis of the Black experience in prose and poem. The Black experience is portrayed by those who lived it as well as participated in its birth.

Suggested Use: Secondary

Black Films

Black Cop. 16 min., B/W. Indiana University, 1969.

The Black policeman--how he sees himself and his relationship with others.

Suggested Use: Secondary

Black Power Protest. 20 min., Color. Reaction Films, 1969.

A number of Black leaders "rapping" relative to "Black Power" and means by which to achieve it.

Suggested Use: Secondary

Black World. (Two parts), 50 min., Color. University of Michigan, 1968.

Mike Wallace moderates a round robin discussion on civil rights in America with panelists U.S. Representative John Conyers, Tom Imboya of Kenya, Floyd McKissick of CORE and Dr. Alex Limapong, Vice Chancellor of the University of Ghana.

Suggested Use: Secondary

Body and Soul Part I: Body. 25 min., B/W. Film Associates, 1968.

A discussion of Black athletes, their struggles and impact on sports.

Suggested Use: Secondary

Body and Soul Part 2: Soul. 25 min., B/W. Film Associates, 1968.

"Soul" is graphically discussed focusing on such giants as Billie Holiday, Aretha Franklin, Count Basie, Duke Ellington, Mahalia Jackson and Ray Charles.

Suggested Use: Secondary

Discovering Jazz. 22 min., Color. Bailey Film Associates, 1969.

The story of Jazz is traced from the 19th Century up through free improvisation.

Suggested Use: Upper Elementary, Secondary

Discovering The Music of Africa. 22 min., Color. Bailey, 1967.

African musicians present the various styles and history of African music.

Suggested Use: Elementary, Secondary

Harlem Shadows. 30 min., B/W. Holt, Rinehart and Winston, 1969.

From its origin in Africa to the late sixties, Black art is traced.

Suggested Use: Secondary

Martin Luther King: Montgomery To Memphis. 27 min., B/W. B'Nai B'Rith, 1970.

A documentary which traces the life and struggles of Martin Luther King, Jr. from the bus boycott in Montgomery, Alabama up to his assassination in Memphis, Tennessee in 1968.

Suggested Use: Secondary

Negro In The Guilded Age. 10 min., Color. McGraw-Hill, 1965.

Reviews the losses by Blacks from 1877-1900, e.g. voting rights, segregated schools and economic deprivation.

Suggested Use: Junior High

Non-Violent Protest. 15 min., Color. Reaction Films, 1969.

A surface analysis of non-violence as a protest philosophy, comparing Martin Luther King, Jr. and Mahatma Ghandi.

Suggested Use: Secondary

Reading Incentive Film Series. McGraw-Hill Text-Film Division, N.Y.

These reading series are characterized by several Black movie and television personalities reading one of the texts. They are as follows:

1. Noah's Journey. Godfrey Cambridge. 15 min., Color.

2. One Wide River To Cross. Diahann Carroll. 8 min., Color.

3. Rich Cat, Poor Cat. Bill Cosby. 8 min., Color.

4. The Thinking Book. Sidney Poitier. 10 min., Color.

5. Gilberto and the Winds. Harry Belafonte. 7 min., Color.

6. My Dog is Lost. Harry Belafonte. 10 min., Color.

Suggested Use: Elementary

The Blue Dashiki: Jeffrey and His City Neighbors. 14 min., B/W and Color. Encyclopedia Britannica Educational Corp., 1969.

The activities of a Black lad in the ghetto are monitored as he goes about earning money to buy a dashiki.

Suggested Use: Elementary

The Cities: Dilemma In Black and White. 54 min., B/W. Bailey Film, 1968.

A look at the devastating plight of those relegated to dwell in the urban decay of the ghetto.

Suggested Use: Secondary

The Heritage of Slavery. 53 min., Color. Film Associates, 1968.

A look at the history of slavery in this country with some focus on present-day oppression experienced by Black people in America.

Suggested Use: Secondary

Black Filmstrips

A City Family of Modern Africa. 7 min., Color. Society for Visual Education, 1970.

The life of a Black African family is described, illustrating the combination of past heritage and contemporary practices.

Suggested Use: Upper Elementary

Black Experience in the Arts. 60 min., Color. Warren Schloat, 1971.

Four Black artists discuss the assets and liabilities of being an artist and Black in America.

Suggested Use: Secondary

Black Is Beautiful. 15 min., Color. Warren Schloat, 1970.

The Black awareness of the 60's is examined with particular focus on Malcolm X, the Black Panther Party and the non-violent movement.

Suggested Use: Secondary

Black Political Power. Doubleday, 1969.

Presents a perspective of some Blacks presently in high public office as well as those who have recently withdrawn. Conyers, Bond, Chisholm, Stokes, etc. rap on using Black political power.

Suggested Use: Secondary

Eldridge Cleaver - Black Panther Movement. 30 min., Color. Warren Schloat, 1970.

This filmstrip, made, of course, before Eldridge split the country and was with the Panther Party, shows him discussing the purpose and program of the Panther Party with William Buckley.

Suggested Use: Secondary

Our Family is Black. Coronet Films, Chicago, Illinois, 1970.

A set of six color filmstrips with tape cassettes or long-playing albums. The Black family's name is Sims and, in addition to the

parents, consists of two boys, Jerry and Charles, and two girls, Rose and Debra, who is married. The setting for these stories is in the lower middle class neighborhood in the city.

The respective filmstrips are as follows:

1. The Family Together. 15 min.

2. Father at Work. 10 min.

3. Mother Works Hard Too. 9 min.

4. Jerry's First Day At School. 9 min.

5. Rose Is Sixteen. 10 min.

6. Charles and His Friends. 10 min.

Suggested Use: Elementary, Junior High

The Black Odyssey: Migration To The Cities. 13 min., Color. Guidance Associates, 1970.

Examines the northward movement by Blacks, moving obstensibly from oppression and poverty to freedom and prosperity. The factor of adjustment to this "new" life is looked at critically.

Suggested Use: Secondary

William Buckley's "Firing Line." The Black Revolution. 1 Hr., 55 min., Color. Warren Schloat Productions, 1970.

William F. Buckley hosts a series of discussions with Black spokesmen--Milton Henry, Eldridge Cleaver, Kenneth Clark and Nat Hentoff relative to their perspectives of the Black Revolution in America.

Suggested Use: Secondary

Womanhood. 7 min., Color. Warren Schloat, 1971.

A collection of poems which describes both the beauty and difficulty of being a Black woman.

Suggested Use: Secondary

LATINO MATERIAL

Latino Printed Material

Arciniega, T.A. Public Education's Response to the Mexican American Student. Innovative Resources, Incorporated, 1971.

An Analysis of the important fundamental issues facing the educators of bilingual/bicultural students in the United States.

Suggested Use: Professional Growth

Atwater, James D. and Ruiz, Ramon E. Out From Under: Benito Juarez and Mexico's Struggle for Independence. Doubleday and Company, 1969.

Basically a biography of Benito Juarez, Mexico's greatest President from his birth through his death.

Suggested Use: Secondary

Barrio, Raymond. The Plum Plum Pickers. Ventura Press, 1969.

A novel depicting the abhorrent living conditions of the migrant worker in California.

Suggested Use: Secondary

Belpre, Pura, author. Sanchez, Carlos Z.M., illustrator. Perez and Martina. Frederick, Warne and Company, Inc., New York, 1932.

Perez and Martina is an old Puerto Rican folk tale, which for the first time is presented in English. As the author states, "This story runs from mouth to mouth but has never been published. The story is told here in the way it came down to me from my grandmother." The story is reminiscent of the story of "Froggie Went A Courting." The main characters are Martina, a pretty Spanish cockroach refined and exceedingly proud of her descent; Mr. Perez, a gallant little mouse who is the best dancer and talker in the valley. The folk tale describes the courtship, marriage and unfortunate death of Senor Perez.

Suggested Use: Elementary

Binzen, Bill. Miguel's Mountain. Coward-McCann, Inc., New York, 1968.

Bill Binzen, the author-photographer, vividly portrays the power of the pen in this story. Miguel, a Puerto Rican youngster living in New York City, becomes despondent when he learns the city is going to level a mound of earth in the park. Miguel and his playmates had used the mound as their mountain to play Cowboys and Indians, King of the Mountain and in general, let their minds become creative workshops of activity to vent

their emotions into playful behavior. Miguel's frustration over losing the mound motivates him to write a letter to the mayor about the concern over losing their playground mound. The underdog wins in the end.

Suggested Use: Elementary

Camille, Josephine, author. Camille, Albert, illustrator. Carlos and the Brave Owl. Random House, New York, 1968.

Carlos is a very sad little boy for he does not have a pet to display on the feast day of St. Anthony The Abbot. The other children have been spending many days polishing, brushing and scrubbing their animals for the annual parade in the sleepy little Mexican village. Carlos succeeds in finding a "buho" who eventually wins the praise of the entire village by his heroic deeds.

Suggested Use: Elementary

Carter, Thomas P. Mexican Americans In School: A History of Educational Neglect. College Entrance Examination Board, 1970.

A critical and analytical examination of those factors influencing Chicano children in school and the history of the American school's neglect in meeting the educational needs of the Chicano student.

Suggested Use: Professional Growth

Chandler, David. Huelga. Simon & Schuster, 1970.

A novel describing the progression of events which led to the overt attack on white racism and vigorous pursuit of Chicano Power identity. Particular focus is on the grape strike and boycott in California.

Suggested Use: Secondary

Coy, Harold. The Mexicans. Little, Brown, 1970.

Through the eyes of a Mexican teenager, a narrative history of ancient and modern Mexico is presented.

Suggested Use: Secondary

Franchere, Ruth. Cesar Chavez. Crowell, 1970.

The life story of the Chicano Champion of Civil Rights for the Migrant Worker. Chavez is viewed from his childhood in Arizona up through his developing the union of migrant workers called the National Farm Workers Association.

Suggested Use: Elementary

Grebler, Leo, et al. The Mexican American People. Free Press, 1970.

This treatise is the result of four years of study. It presents a portrait of the Chicano, the second largest minority in the United States, in relation to the dominant society vis-a-vis economic status and cultural values, life styles, education, etc.

Suggested Use: Secondary Reference Text, Professional Growth

Guzman, Martin L. Memoirs of Pancho Villa. University of Texas, 1966.

This work translated by Virginia Taylor describes the life, culture and attitudes of Pancho Villa and how he himself viewed his life.

Suggested Use: Secondary, Professional Growth

Hampton, Doris. Just For Manuel. Steck-Vaughn, 1971.

An easy reading story of a youngster who decides and seeks a special place for himself. Excellent illustrations.

Suggested Use: Elementary

Hitte, Kathryn and Hayes, William D., authors. Rockwell, Anne, illustrator. Mexicali Soup. Parents Magazine Press, New York, 1970.

Mama hums and sings to herself as she walks through the streets of the big city shopping for all the fine ingredients she intends to put in her special Mexicali soup. The intimidation from the others in the family in their efforts to assimilate into the dominant ways of the city, makes Mama eliminate the ingredients until one by one all that is left is a displeasing bowl of hot water. The context of the story has deep social significance which the teacher should explore with her children.

Suggested Use: Elementary

Lewis, Thomas P., author. Sandin, Joan, illustrator. Hill of Fire. Harper and Row, Publishers, New York, 1971.

A true account of Paricutin, a volcano in Michoacin, Mexico. Dionisio Pulido, a Tarascan Indian, complains about the very mundane life he leads until one day he uncovers "El Monstruo" (the monster) while plowing his corn field. The farmer, as well as the rest of the villagers, must evacuate the immediate area but the volcano draws much public attention and fame to the tiny village.

Suggested Use: Elementary

Ludwig, Ed and Santibanez, James, editors. The Chicanos: Mexican American Voices. Penguin Book, Inc, 1971.

An anthology of excellent writings by and about Chicanos.

Suggested Use: Secondary, Professional Growth

Madison, Winifred. Maria Luisa. Lippincott, 1971.

A story of the many changes that a Chicano girl has to go through as a consequence of moving from a small Arizona community to San Francisco. The understanding and commitment of relatives prove vital.

Suggested Use: Secondary

Million, Robert P. Zapata: The Ideology of a Peasant Revolutionary. International Publishers, 1969.

A look at Emiliano Zapata and the role of zapatistas in the Mexican Revolution. The focal point of discussion is land reform and the zapatistas, the agrarian reformers.

Suggested Use: Secondary, Professional Growth

Moore, Joan W. Mexican Americans. Prentice-Hall, Inc., 1970.

Discusses the experiences of the Chicano in the United States. Presents significant demographical data.

Suggested Use: Secondary

Moquin, Wayne and Van Doren, Charles, editors. A Documentary History of the Mexican Americans. Bantam Books, 1972.

A comprehensive historical view of the Chicano from 1536 to the present.

Suggested Use: Secondary, Professional Growth

Morin, Raul. Among the Valiant. Borden Publishers, 1963.

An account of those Chicanos whose participation in World War II and the Korean conflict brought them honor.

Suggested Use: Secondary

Nabokov, Peter. Tijerina and the Courthouse Raid. Ramparts Press, Inc., 1970.

The dramatic story of Reies Lopez Tijerina and his seizure of the courthouse at Tierra Amarilla, New Mexico, so as to move New Mexico and the United States Government to abide by the provisions of the Treaty of Guadelupe Hidalgo which guaranteed the Chicano the protection of his culture, language and religion, as well as property and other civil rights.

Suggested Use: Secondary, Professional Growth

Nana, Julian. Mexican Americans: Past, Present and Future. American Book Company, 1969.

A description of Chicano in the history of the United States. An attempt is made to compare the Chicano with other minority groups.

Suggested Use: Secondary

Rendon, Armando B. Chicano Manifesto. Collier Books, 1971.

A tragic and triumphant story of the Chicano culture through its economic, political, philosophical and historical struggle from the coming of the Spaniards to the confrontation with police in East Los Angeles in 1970.

Suggested Use: Secondary, Professional Growth

Rivera, Tomas. Y No Se Lo Trago la Tierra: . . . And the Earth Did Not Part. Quinto Sol Publications, Inc., Berkeley, California, 1971.

A collection of fourteen original short stories written in Spanish and English by Dr. Tomas Rivera, winner of the 1970 Literary Award by Quinto

Sol Publishers. The stories demonstrate the thoughts, feelings and personalities of the Mexican-American farm worker and his day-to-day struggle for survival and recognition of self worth. The themes that thread themselves throughout Rivera's "Obras" are the oppression at the hands of the campesino bosses, commercial exploitation and the legal persecution that has been part of the historical reality of the Chicano in the United States.

Suggested Use: Secondary, Professional Growth

Romano, Octavio, V. Voices: Readings From El Grito - A Journal of Contemporary Mexican American Thought. Quinto Sol Publications, Inc., Berkeley, California, 1971.

A selected anthology of readings from past issues of El Grito contemporary issues in relation to the Chicano, are addressed in this particular publication. Such relevant concerns in the areas of 1) stereotypes and the distortion of history; 2) the Chicano struggle; 3) education and the Chicano; and 4) Chicanos in the modern state, are presented from a Chicano literary perspective. The volume depicts some articles of the Chicano history, "they are historical documents themselves." Much of the information included in Voices provides baseline data about Chicanos and will serve as an impetus to stimulate further study and research on the part of the reader.

Suggested Use: Secondary, Professional Growth

_____ and Rios, Herminio C. El Espejo - The Mirror. Quinto Sol Publications, Inc., Berkeley, California, 1972.

An anthology of contemporary Chicano literature spanning the period of 1967-1972. El Espejo is the first anthology of Chicano literature published by Chicanos. The fifth edition reflects critical imagination of Chicano writers expressing their psychological states in linguistic form. The artistic writing styles of the writers is expressed in two linguistic systems, Spanish and English. At times, the authors have combined the two languages when the sensitivity of the prose demands it. The publication has included poetry, essays, plays and short stories which reflect the contemporary social issues confronting the Chicano. The works are specifically written for the purpose of the reader using contemporary themes as the vehicle.

Suggested Use: Secondary, Bilingual Education

Serwin, Manuel P. The Mexican Americans: An Awakening Minority. Glencoe Press, 1970.

An anthology relating from a chronological perspective the history of the economic, cultural, racial and political development of the Chicano.

Suggested Use: Secondary

Schweitzer, Byrd Baylor. Williams, Garth, illustrator. Amigo. The Macmillan Company, New York, 1963.

A beautifully illustrated story-poem of a Mexican boy's search for the perfect pet. The centrality of family strength and unity is clearly demonstrated throughout the story and the universal theme of animal love is clearly articulated. The Mexican boy finally is able to tame a prairie dog after an exhaustive search for the ideal pet. The prairie dog, Amigo, on the other hand, is a very independent creature bent on taming the boy. The dual perspective of the story is amusing to watch as the story unfolds.

Suggested Use: Elementary

Summer, James L. You Can't Make It By Bus. Westminster, 1970.

A story describing the growth in social and political consciousness by a college freshman whose roomate is a Chicano.

Suggested Use: Secondary

Tebbel, John and Ruiz, Ramon E. South by Southwest: The Mexican American and His Heritage. Zenith, 1969.

An easy reading presentation of the history of the Chicano and his struggles in the United States.

Suggested Use: Elementary

Terzian, James P. and Cramer, Kathryn. Mighty Hard Road: The Story of Cesar Chavez. Doubleday, 1970.

An account of Chavez's life with greater emphasis on his role and relationship with the Migrant Workers Movement and the National Farm Workers Association.

Suggested Use: Secondary

Thomas, Dawn C., author. James, Harold L., illustrator. Mira! Mira! J.B. Lippincott Company, New York, 1970.

Mira! Mira! portrays incidents in Ramon Diaz's life and his first encounters with New York City. The story relates how life must feel to many Puerto Rican children that are exposed to urban America for the very first time. Commonly occurring situations become high adventures for Ramon. Such things as riding in a car, an elevator ride and playing in the snow, become a trifle overwhelming for this newcomer who must learn to moderate his anxiety and newfound life style.

Suggested Use: Upper Elementary

Todd, Barbara K. Juan Patricio. G. P. Putnam, 1972.

A young Chicano addresses the realities of job hunting and the relationship of that to the age of the job applicant. Easy reading.

Suggested Use: Elementary

Valencia, Atilano A. Bilingual/Bicultural Education: A Quest For Institutional Reform. Western Regional School Desegregation Projects, Southern Cooperative Educational Laboratory, Inc., 1971.

A detailed coverage of the research on bilingual education and recommends bilingual and bicultural models and programs for implementation.

Suggested Use: Professional Growth

Vasquez, Richard. Chicano. Doubleday and Company, 1970.

A novel which focuses on the social pressures on Mexican immigrants, through the eyes of a poor immigrant family.

Suggested Use: Secondary

Warren, Betsy. Papacito and His Family. Austin: Steck-Vaughn Co., 1969.

A story of the daily life of a Mexican family as they go about routine daily activities. A point of interest is that Spanish words are used where the English meaning is clear.

Suggested Use: Elementary

Weiner, Sandra. Small Hands, Big Hands: Seven Profiles of Chicano Migrant Workers and Their Families. Pantheon Books, 1969.

The information for this text is from interviews with Chicano workers in California. The focus is on the conditions and ordeals of the Chicano migrant worker. Easy reading.

Suggested Use: Elementary

Womack, John. Zapata and the Mexican Revolution. Alfred A. Knopf, 1969.

Traces the Mexican culturally as a civilization and looks at the Mexican peasant's life relative to its affects vis-a-vis his causing the revolution.

Suggested Use: Secondary

Latino Films and Filmstrips

Chicano. 22-3/4 min., Color. BFA Educational Media.

This film explores the various manifestations of bias, oppression and discrimination which affect the Chicano. It addresses the whole nation that Ruben Salazar speaks to: "Being a Mexican-American can leave you with only the hyphen.

Suggested Use: All Grades

How's School, Enrique? 18 min., Color. Direct - T.V. - Aims, Charles Cahill and Associates

An award winning film describing the alienation confronting Chicano students in some public schools. The impact of teacher expectation on Chicano children's level of achievements is graphically portrayed.

Suggested Use: Professional Growth

Latino: A Cultural Conflict. 21 min., B/W. Oxford Films, Inc.

A film about cultural conflicts between Spanish speaking people and the Anglo community in a large American city.

Suggested Use: Secondary, Professional Growth

Mexican Americans: An Historic Profile. 29 min., B/W. B'Nai B'Rith.

Maclovio Barraza, Chairman of the Board of the Southwest Council of La Raza, traces the history of the Chicano from the time of the Spanish Conquistadores to the present. With particular emphasis on the last hundred years, Mr. Barraza explores the development of economic and political grassroots movements which are playing a decisive role in breaking the 200-year cycle of poverty within Chicano communities in the Southwest. Archive drawings, still photographs and documentary film footage illustrate the lecture. (This is the first film in a two-part series produced by the ADL for the U.S. Office of Education.)

Suggested Use: Secondary, Professional Growth

Mexican Americans: Quest For Equality. 29 min., B/. B'Nai B'Rith.

Dr. Ernesto Galarza, noted author and educator, defines the cultural and economic patterns in both rural and urban Latino communities in the Southwest in this illustrated lecture. Still photographs and newsreel footage document existing social and economic conditions and the changes which

are now taking place. Following his presentation Dr. Galarza discusses the recent surge of militancy with representatives from several Latino organizations. (This is the second film in a two-part series produced by the ADL for the U.S. Office of Education.)

Suggested Use: Secondary, Professional Growth

One and One is . . . Dos. 55 min., Color. WZZM-TV. Grand Rapids, Michigan, 1972.

A film documentary of the social, educational and political implications of bilingual education in the United States.

Suggested Use: Secondary, Professional Growth

NATIVE AMERICAN MATERIAL

Native American Printed Material

American Red Cross Youth News. The First Americans. Washington, D.C. November, 1972.

A monthly (October through May) youth publication circulated by the American National Red Cross. This particular issue deals with several themes pertaining to the American Indian. A cultural perspective is given with regard to the Indian people as a group. Contributing writers have given much information on folkways, poetry, art, dancing, foods and medicine. Those interested in children's literature will find the poetry section of the publication most interesting.

Suggested Use: Elementary

Bauer, Helen. California Indian Days. Doubleday, 1963.

A look at the history of the Native American tribes of California from prehistoric times to the mid-twentieth century.

Suggested Use: Elementary

Bear, Sun. Buffalo Hearts. Naturegraph Publishers, 1970.

A Native American writes about his culture, religion and history. Sun Bear, a Chippewa Indian, in addition to being editor and owner of Many Smokes (a national magazine), is actively involved in viewing the various Native American cultures through his office near Reno.

Suggested Use: Secondary

Belting, Natalia M. The Long Tailed Bear. Bobbs-Merrill, 1961.

Informative and entertaining presentation about how certain animals acquired their distinctive features.

Suggested Use: Elementary

Bierhorst, John, editor. Indian Poetry. Farrar, Straus and Giroux, Inc. 1971.

A collection of Native American poetry that has been translated. This anthology provides greater understanding of the basic cultures of the Native American.

Suggested Use: Secondary

Bischoff, Kay and Eugene H. American Indian: Indians of the Plains, Read and Color. Eukabi Publishers, Albuquerque, N.M., 1949.

A coloring book with drawings and informative prose concerning the Native Americans who had their homes in the plains.

Suggested Use: Elementary

_____. Famous American Indian Chiefs: Read and Color. Eukabi Publishers, 1951.

A book with drawings and biographical sketches of many of the Native American Chiefs. Quite informative.

Suggested Use: Upper Elementary, Secondary

Blassingame, Wyatt. Sacagamea: Indian Guide. Garrard, 1965.

The story of the Native American female guide who brought success to the Lewis and Clark Expedition.

Suggested Use: Elementary

Borland, Hal. When the Legends Die. J.B. Lippincott Co., 1963.

A vivid potrait of the struggle a number of Native Americans encounter with acculturation in this society.

Suggested Use: Secondary

Brown, Dee. Showdown At Little Big Horn. G.P. Putnam's Sons, 1964.

Brown, through the collection of historical documents, reconstructs the Battle of Little Big Horn.

Suggested Use: Secondary

Buff, Mary and Conrad. Kemi: An American Indian Boy Before the White Man Came. Ritchie, Ward Press, 1966.

The various aspects of a young Native American's life as he grows up before the advent of the white man is shown.

Suggested Use: Elementary

Burdin, Joel L., editor. School Personnel Preparation For American Indians: Present State and Needed Steps. ERIC Clearinghouse on Rural Education and Small Schools. New Mexico State University. Las Cruces, New Mexico. May, 1971.

An in-depth document on the educational needs of American Indian children conducted through auspices of the Office of Education, HEW. This report contains research papers and points of view by leading Indian anthropologists and sociologists in the country. One of the re-occurring messages throughout the report, clearly articulates the benign neglect on the part of the educational system in the United States and its paternalistic relationship for Native Americans. This document should be read by all educators, particularly those responsible for teacher training at the college level. The cultural and social insights on the educational needs of the Native American is one of the most important aspects of the report. School Personnel Preparation For American Indians should also be required reading for all prospective teachers.

Suggested Use: Professional Growth

Cohoe, William. A Cheyenne Sketchbook. University of Oklahoma Press, 1964.

Cohoe provides a vivid portrait of the changed life of the Cheyenne following their wars.

Suggested Use: Secondary

Costo, Rupert, editor. Textbooks and the American Indian. The Indian Historian Press, Inc., 1970.

An excellent accounting of how textbooks have perpetuated the "colonization of history" portraying the Native American as everything but a human being who has dignity and worth. Included is an assessment of several history textbooks which are shown to be racist. Text also contains criteria to assess history textbooks relative to biases against the Native American.

Suggested Use: Professional Growth

Davis, Christoper. North American Indian. Hamlyn Publishing Group, 1972.

A book that looks in depth at the North American Indian in two distinct periods. The first section covers the period of Columbus' arrival up to the Battle of Wounded Knee. The second section concentrates on the Native American in contemporary life. Both provide great emphasis on the neglect and exploitation of the Native American by white America.

Suggested Use: Secondary, Professional Growth

Davis, Russell and Ashabranner, Brent. Chief Joseph: War Chief of The Nez Perce. McGraw-Hill, 1962.

The story of a proud Chief of a proud people who are forced to leave their land after futiley attempting to resist their enemy.

Suggested Use: Upper Elementary

Debo, Angie. A History of the Indians in the United States. University of Oklahoma Press, 1970.

A rather comprehensive historical survey of the Native American in the United States, including his continued struggle with his colonizer - the white man.

Suggested Use: Secondary

Deloria, Vine, Jr. Custer Died For Your Sins. MacMillan and Company, 1969.

An excellent historical presentation of what has happened to the Native American since the advent of the white man's encroachment of the Native American's land. This presentation is to the Native American what "Before The Mayflower" is to the Black American.

Suggested Use: Secondary, Professional Growth

Dines, Glen. Indian Pony. The Macmillan Co., 1963

A story which describes the importance of the horse to the Native American culture.

Suggested Use: Elementary

Dunn, Dorothy. American Indian Painting. University of New Mexico Press, 1968.

A book on the paintings of the Native Americans of the Southwest Plains.

Suggested Use: Secondary

Eckert, Allan W. Blue Jacket: War Chief of the Shawnees. Little & Brown, 1969.

A story of a young white boy who is captured by Native Americans and

decides that life with his captors is cool.

Suggested Use: Elementary

Embry, Carlos B. America's Concentration Camps. David McKay Co., Inc., 1956.

Embry calls the shots as they are as he discusses the Native American life on the reservation in America.

Suggested Use: All Grades

Faber, Doris. The Life of Pocahontas. Prentice-Hall, 1966.

This is a story of Pocahontas, a Native American princess. It depicts how she, her father, Chief Powhatan, and the Algonquin people wanted and tried to be friends with the white man at Jamestown.

Suggested Use: Elementary

Fall, Thomas. The Ordeal of Running Standing. Bantam Books, 1971.

An account of an ever occurring event - in this present day awareness building by Third World People. This novel depicts the long struggle of changes that a Native American goes through in a hostile white world to find his identity.

Suggested Use: Secondary

Fey, Harold E. and D'Arey McNichle. Indians and Other Americans. Harper and Row, 1970.

The "trail of broken treaties" and promises by the United States Government with the Native American are graphically portrayed.

Suggested Use: Secondary

Friskey, Margaret. Indian Two Feet and His Eagle Feather. Children's Press, 1967.

A story of a Native American boy who proves his bravery.

Suggested Use: Elementary

Gaillard, Fry. Indians In Revolt - 1970. Race Relations Information Center. Nashville, Tennessee. December, 1970.

Race Relations Information Center is a private, nonprofit organization that gathers and distributes information about race relations in the United States. This report, like many reports distributed by the Center, is intended for use especially by newspapers, magazines, broadcasting stations and educational institutions. This particular publication documents four months of intensive interview sessions with representatives of more than 30 tribes. Summaries of ancient folkways and philosophy in relation to modern 20th Century America are thought provoking . . . . "manifest destiny may yet catch up with the most powerful nation on earth."

Suggested Use: Secondary, Professional Growth

Gardner, Jeanne L. Mary Jennison, Seneca Captive. Harcourt, 1966.

A white woman captured by the Seneca grows from hatred and distrust of the Native American to one of understanding and acceptance of the Native American culture.

Suggested Use: Elementary

Geronimo and S.M. Barrett. Geronimo: The Story of His Life. E. P. Dutton and Company, Inc., 1970.

Geronimo presents his own account of his life and the conflict and war that he experienced with the white man.

Suggested Use: Secondary

Glubok, Shirley. The Art of the North American Indian. Harper and Row, 1964.

Photographs of art objects are used in this presentation to convey the understanding and appreciation of Native American art.

Suggested Use: Elementary

Hays, Wilma P. Pontiac, Lion of the Forest. Houghton, 1962.

The story of the Native American who once led the Chippewa, Potawatomi and Ottawa tribes and had close ties with the French.

Suggested Use: Upper Elementary

Goble, Paul and Dorothy. Red Hawk's Account of Custer's Last Battle. Pantheon, 1969.

The Sioux and Cheyenne participants in the Battle of Little Big Horn are primarily responsible for the perspectives chronicled here.

Suggested Use: Secondary

Grant, Campbell. Rock Art of the American Indian. Thomas Y. Crowell Co., 1967.

Native American Rock art is classified by style and origin through graphic illustrations and good photographs.

Suggested Use: All Grades

Guttman, Allen and Van, Halsey R. State's Right and Indian Removal: The Cherokee Nation vs. the State of Georgia. Heath Co., 1965.

Through historical documents, the reader sees the political manuevers that were employed in moving the Cherokee from their land in Georgia.

Suggested Use: Secondary

Heath, G. Louis. Red, Brown and Black Demands For Better Education. The Westminster Press, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, 1972.

G. Louis Heath presents the educational thrusts of the school systems in the miseducation of all Third World students. Data is presented to emphasize the author's point of view. As highly visable minority groups, the assimilation process has not provided the fruits of "The Great American Dream Concept" which so many of us subscribe to. The melting pot theory of socialization is exposed in this book as unrealistic with the way things really are in a very pluralistic society. The appendix provides the reader with much thought-provoking insights into what Third World students really want out of the educational system.

Suggested Use: Secondary, Professional Growth

Hofsinde, Robert. Indian Sign Language. Morrow, 1956.

The reader is shown how to make 500 words in Native American sign language.

Suggested Use: Elementary

_____. The Indian and the Buffalo. Morrow, 1961.

A story which gives meaningful insight into the role of the buffalo in the life of the Native American.

Suggested Use: Elementary

_____. Indian Music Makers. Morrow, 1967.

Describes those music instruments used by the Native Americans and the music they make.

Suggested Use: Elementary

Israel, Marion. Ojibway. Melmont, 1962.

The non-Indian is a particular target of this text, in that it goes to great lengths explaining roles and relationships of people as well as the basic life of the Ojibway (Chippewa) before the coming of the white man.

Suggested Use: Elementary

Jacobs, Wilbur R. Dispossessing The American Indian: Indians and Whites on the Colonial Frontier. Scribner, 1972.

Describes the various means by which the white man took the Native American's land away from him.

Suggested Use: Secondary, Professional Growth

Jakes, John. Mohawk: The Life of Joseph Brant. The Macmillan Co., 1969.

An illustration of "Red Power" is conveyed through the life and experiences of this Mohawk Native American.

Suggested Use: Secondary

Josephy, Alvin M., Jr. The Patriot Chiefs: A Chronicle of American Indian Resistance. Viking Press, Inc., 1969.

The reader is allowed to enter the lives of nine Native American Chiefs who provided the most adamant resistance to the white man and his hunger for land.

Suggested Use: Secondary

_____. Red Power: The American Indians' Fight For Freedom. Mc Graw, 1971.

A collection of articles addressing the new Native American consciousness which has manifested in Red Power to confront the broken promises by the United States Government.

Suggested Use: Secondary, Professional Growth

Kohn, Bernice. Talking Leaves: The Story of Sequoyah. Prentice Hall, 1969.

The story of Sequoyah and his bringing the written word to the Cherokee language.

Suggested Use: All Grades

Library Services Institute for Minnesota Indians. American Indians: An Annotated Bibliography of Selected Library Resources, 1970. University of Minnesota.

An excellent comprehensive document which has listings and annotations of the more pertinent material on the Native American and his life in what is called these United States.

Suggested Use: Professional Growth

McKinley, Francis, Bayne, Stephen and Nimnicht, Glen. Who Should Control Indian Education? Far West Laboratory For Educational Research and Development, Berkeley, California, 1970.

A report funded through the efforts of the Carnegie Corporation. This document reveals the historical account of First American education from an Indian's perspective. There are three major components of the report: A History, Three Case Studies and Recommendations. The findings by the authors clearly demonstrate the inadequate attempt to "Anglocize" Indian children through the American education process. The outcome, as echoed in other similar studies, indicate that educational efforts, both public and federally controlled, have had little success in molding Indians into "standard" Americans. The recommendations tend to emphasize the decentralization of power so that Indian communities have a greater input in shaping their educational and social destiny.

Suggested Use: Secondary, Professional Growth

Michigan Association of Classroom Teachers, Michigan Education Association Task Force. North American Indian Education Awareness Information. East Lansing, Michigan, 1972.

A varied collection of news articles depicting all aspects of the Native American's social dilemmas. This document, in booklet form, should be of particular interest to readers interested in learning about Indians in the State of Michigan. The Detroit Free Press has contributed several articles of the socio-economic condition of Indians living on federal reservations and in urban settings. Also included in this booklet is a bibliography which lists books, films, periodicals and tribal newspapers relative to the Indian's social struggle.

Suggested Use: Secondary, Professional Growth

Michigan Interim Action Committee. Report of the Michigan Interim Action Committee on Indian Problems. State of Michigan, Governor's Office, 1971.

A document which does another adequate job at assessing the needs of the Native Americans of Michigan and recommends some valid strategies to address those concerns.

Suggested Use: Secondary, Professional Growth

Montgomery, Elizabeth R. Chief Seattle, Great Statesman. Garrard, 1966.

A biography of the Chief of a West Coast tribe whose people's comfort were disrupted by the treaty-breaking and invading whites.

Suggested Use: Elementary

Myers, Jay J. Red Chiefs and White Challengers. Washington Square Press, 1971.

A collection of biographical sketches of Native American leaders and white pioneers in historic confrontations. The reader is shown how land hunger took the white man westward and moved him to cloak his purpose under "manifest destiny."

Suggested Use: Secondary, Professional Growth

Nabokov, Peter. Two Leggings: The Making of A Crow Warrior. Apollo Editions, New York, New York, 1967.

A first-person account of Two Leggings, a nineteenth century Indian from the Crow nation. The story depicts the psychological, religious and

social life of the Indian tribes of that particular period in history. The personal ambitions of Two Leggings for fame leads the reader through buffalo hunts, war parties and other encounters throughout his life. The book also includes a selected bibliography and main concepts of each chapter compiled in summary fashion. Those interested in anthropology will find this a most interesting book.

Suggested Use: Secondary, Professional Growth

Pine, Tillie S. The Indian Knew. McGraw-Hill, 1968.

Many basic facts of science today are shown to be known by the Native American many, many years ago.

Suggested Use: Elementary

Renai, Lorretta. An Annotated Bibliography of Selected Books About American Indians for Elementary Through High School Students. ERIC Information Retrieval Center on the Disadvantaged. Number 29. 1972.

A selected annotated bibliography that focuses on material for the elementary grades which presents the Native American honestly and objectively in his experiences in history.

Suggested Use: Professional Growth

Schusky, Ernest. The Right To Be Indian. The Indian Historian Press, Inc., 1970.

A succinct and informing treatise on the Native American and his struggle to maintain his identity while at the same time being compelled by this society to surrender to poverty, ignorance and his "right to be Indian."

Suggested Use: Secondary

Senunzetuk, Joseph E. Give or Take a Century, An Eskimo Chronicle. The Indian Historian Press, Inc., San Francisco, California, 1971.

The author-artist literally and graphically illustrates a chronology of the life style of the Eskimo of Alaska. This 216-page book is filled with the authentic account of the culture among Eskimo people. As the author so aptly puts it . . . "this book is for the Natives, my own people, as well as for the foreigners who now dwell among us." The book pays particular attention to the results of foreign intrusion. The outcomes of this intrusion have resulted in the decimation of whole

populations, the introduction of new and violent diseases and the expropriation of land and appropriations of natural resources for the sole purpose of profits. The author presents the issues as they really are from a native's point of view. The last part of the book offers handy information in the form of a chronology: Alaska Native History, inventions and contributions of Eskimo people, native organizations and names you should know -- a list of Who's Who in regard to Eskimo people.

Suggested Use: Secondary, Professional Growth

Smucker, Barbara. Wigwam in the City. P. Dutton and Co., Inc., 1969.

A look at the adverse experiences of a Chippewa family as they move from the reservation to become city dwellers.

Suggested Use: Elementary

Special Subcommittee on Indian Education. Indian Education: A National Tragedy - A National Challenge. 1969 Report of the Committee on Labor and Public Welfare, United States Senate, 91st Congress, 1st Session, U.S. Printing Office, Washington, D.C., 1969.

This Subcommittee on Indian Education has reported a complete document reflecting over two years of research on the effects of the American education system upon Native American children. The results are shocking. Despite legislative reforms designed to effectively deal with the "Indian Problem", the statistics indicate that in many instances, American Indian children are miseducated and misunderstood by culturally-different teachers. The thrust of the system has put the priority emphasis on acculturation and assimilation as opposed to education. This report should provide interesting reading for the historian concerned with understanding the plight of Indan people and the struggle to keep their identity while constantly being coerced by outside forces.

Suggested Use: Professional Growth

Spindler, Will H. Tragedy Strikes At Wounded Knee. University of South Dakota Press, 1972.

A collection of essays focusing on the massacre at Wounded Knee of Native Americans of the Sioux Nation and other accounts of the lives of the Native Americans of South Dakota and Nebraska.

Suggested Use: Secondary

Steiner, Stanley. The New Indians. Harper and Row, 1968.

The new generation of Native Americans is the focus of the text. The educated Native American who endorses "Red Power" calls for his turn.

Suggested Use: Secondary

Sutton, Felix. Indian Chiefs of the West. Julian Messner, Inc., 1970.

A collection of biographies of Native American Chiefs.

Suggested Use: All Grades

The Council on Interracial Books for Children. Chronicles of American Indian Protest. Fawcett Publications, Inc., 1971.

This text is dedicated by The Council on Interracial Books for Children to accuracy and dignity of minority race images. In this text, the Council has compiled a comprehensive collection of documents that vividly recount the Native American's struggle for survival since the white man first encroached on his land up to the present.

Suggested Use: Secondary, Professional Growth

Titiev, Mischa. The Hopi Indians of Old Oraibi: Change and Continuity. The University of Michigan Press, Ann Arbor, Michigan, 1972.

The book provides the reader with a detailed description of the Hopi Indian culture at Oraibi in the early 1930's and the socio-cultural changes that have taken place since that particular era. The book is presented in day-to-day diary form which was kept in 1933-34, while the author was residing in Old Oraibi. The Hopi Indians of Old Oraibi should be considered as a significant literary achievement, particularly since the Hopi Nation has no written language or no semblance of a permanent calendar. The author has attempted to carefully describe all aspects of the Hopi life style. An added feature of the book is the inclusion of principal activities and ceremonies that take place during the cycle of events in the life of the Hopi. Ceremonies, dances and other performances have been summarized in great detail for the reader in Chapter 10. The last chapter deals with the general nature of culture change within the Indian Nation. Readers interested in the social change of ethnic groups will find this book a stimulating one.

Suggested Use: Professional Growth

Toth, Alex, editor. The Story of Flint. Flint Board of Education Publication, Flint, Michigan.

A series of seven booklets developed by the members of the staff of the Flint Community Schools for a segment of the third grade Social Studies program. Units 1-5 contain information about Native Americans in the State of Michigan. Attention is given to the contributions the Native American made to this country, particularly in the agricultural field. The Story of Flint could easily serve as supplementary material to currently adopted curriculum at the elementary schools. Although the information serves to give only a superficial treatment to Indian people, the material does act to give the teacher a point of reference to introduce a multi-ethnic approach to the elementary curriculum.

Suggested Use: Elementary

Udry, Janice M. Sunflower Garden. Harvey House, Inc., 1969.

A story of a young Native American girl whose act of bravery brought attention from a heretofore inattentive father.

Suggested Use: Elementary

United States Department of the Interior. Scholarships for American Indian Youth. Bureau of Indian Affairs. Haskell Press, 1970.

A paperback booklet listing financial resources available to Native American students interested in attending institutions of higher learning including technical and vocational schools. Also included in the booklet, is a directory of the Bureau of Indian Affairs Agencies within the United States. Although the information included in this document is very informative, some of the dates are obsolete, particularly with respect to financial aid availability. However, the information does provide a good point of reference for those interested in resources for American Indians to attend college. This book would particularly be useful for guidance counselors at the secondary level and college admissions personnel.

Suggested Use: Counselors, Professional Growth

Vogel, Virgil J. The Indian in American History. Integrated Education Associates, 1968.

A brief overview of the Native American's role in the history of America. A more honest approach.

Suggested Use: Secondary

_____. American Indian Medicine. University of Oklahoma Press, 1970.

A chronicle of the contributions to medicine made by the Native American.

Suggested Use: Secondary

Waltrip, Lela and Rufus. Indian Women. David McKay Co., Inc., 1964.

A collection of biographies dealing with those Native American women who have made outstanding contributions to what is called the "American way of life."

Suggested Use: Secondary

White, Maurice S. Indian Names and Meanings. The Washington Information Bureau.

A dictionary providing the meaning of various Native American names.

Suggested Use: All Grades

Wissler, Clark. Red Man Reservations. Macmillan Co., 1971.

Wissler, a scientist, first published this book in 1938 after living several years with the Native Americans from Arizona to Canada, from the Mississippi to the Pacific. This text presents a rare portrait of the early reservation Native American as he struggles to survive while he and his culture were being forced to accommodate the white man.

Suggested Use: Secondary, Professional Growth

Yazzie, Ethelon, editor. Navajo History. Navajo Community College Press, Manz Farms, Arizona, 1971.

The first edition of the Navajo tribal history written by the Navajo Curriculum Center, Rough Rock Demonstration School, Chinle, Arizona. The first volume is a result of three years of extensive work in developing unrecorded history of the Navajo Nation. (Volume II will consider recorded history.) The publication is filled with beautiful illustrations and contains many Navajo words to stress the cultural aspects of the Navajo history. A handy glossary is provided at the end of the book which offers a phonetic approach to pronunciation of Indian words. Navajo History is a well-written publication which will provide the reader with accounts of Navajo religion, folklore and ethics. In many respects, the publication relates the genesis of Indian people.

Suggested Use: Secondary, Professional Growth

Yellow Robe, Ruth (Lacotaurin). An Album of the American Indian. Watts, 1969.

Yellow Robe, of Sioux ancestry, surveys the experiences of the Native American in America from the times preceding the white man's encroachment through the trail of broken treaties up to the present.

Suggested Use: Upper Elementary

Native American Films and Filmstrips

Indian America. 90 min., Color. Tripod Distribution, Inc., 1969.

This documentary, narrated by Henry Fonda, focuses on the values, life styles and plight of the Native American in America. An honest and sympathetic accounting.

Suggested Use: Secondary

Indian Influences In the United States. 11 min., Color or B/W. Coronet Films, 1964.

A look at various ways that the Native American has affected the so-called American life - from teaching the European how to plant corn, to names of cities and rivers, art, music, medicine, food, etc.

Suggested Use: Upper Elementary

Tahtonka. 28 min., Color. Henk Newenhouse, 1966.

A contrasting difference between how the Native American viewed and used the buffalo with that of the white man. An underlying policy it seems is that the white man's extermination of the buffalo was part and parcel of the extermination of the Native American.

Suggested Use: Upper Elementary and above

Tales of Hiawatha. 19 min., Color. Sterling Educational Films, 1967.

A narrated animation relates the Native American legend of Hiawatha.

Suggested Use: Elementary

Talking Hands. 20 min., Color. University of Oklahoma Educational Material Service, 1954.

A good film for introducing sign language and its importance to the Native American relative to oral history.

Suggested Use: Upper Elementary

The End of the Trail. 53 min., Color. McGraw-Hill Films, 1965.

Walter Brennan narrates this saga of the Native American which began some 20,000 years ago and standing confronted with such tragedy and anguish today.

Suggested Use: Secondary

The Forgotten American. 25 min., Color. Carousel Films, 1968.

A documentary which reflects on the impoverished conditions of the Native American - his poverty dwelling, limited employment and his perpetual state of exploitation by white America.

Suggested Use: Secondary

The Pride and Shame. 30 min., B/W. Peter Robeck, 1968.

Produced for British television, this film focuses particularly on the Sioux of the Black Hills in South Dakota. An excellent film for studying the reality of the plight of Native Americans.

Suggested Use: Secondary

FILMSTRIPS

The American Indian: A Dispossessed People. Color. Guidance Associates, 1970.

Examines the life of the Native American in the United States, past and present. Quite contemporary in that it looks critically at the Bureau of Indian Affairs and its relationship with the Native American.

Suggested Use: Secondary

MULTI–ETHNIC MATERIAL

Multi-Ethnic Printed Material

Banks, James A., editor. Teaching Ethnic Studies: Concepts and Strategies. Forty-third Yearbook, National Council for the Social Studies, 1973.

A collection of strategy articles dealing with historical and sociological problems of Third World groups. Describes ways in which teachers can incorporate their experiences into the social studies curriculum.

Suggested Use: Professional Growth

Calhoun, Lillian S. Desegregation Works: A Primer for Parents and Teachers. Integration Education Associates, 1968.

An easy reading digest of pertinent research relative to desegregation.

Suggested Use: Professional Growth

Coles, Robert. Dead End School. Little and Brown, 1968.

From the perspective of a sixth grader, the reader views the issues of overcrowded schools and busing.

Suggested Use: Middle and Upper Elementary

Dennison, George. The Lives of Children: The Story of the First Street School. Random House, 1969.

A book about the establishment of a small neighborhood school designed to bring more humane and relevant experiences to the students of the lower East side of New York City.

Suggested Use: Professional Growth

Doss, Helen. Friends Around The World. Parents Magazine Press, N.Y., 1968.

The similarities of human beings around the world are given great emphasis in this presentation.

Suggested Use: Elementary

Educational Research Service Information Aid. "Pass/Fail Plans." Educational Research Service, Washington, D.C., November, 1971.

A detailed examination of pass/fail systems as they exist within twenty individual secondary schools and six school systems.

Suggested Use: Professional Growth

Gartner, Alan, Kohler, Mary and Reissman, Frank. Children Teach Children, Learning By Teaching. Harper and Row Publishers, 1971.

Describes current projects in which young people have been learning through teaching; it shows how/why these successful programs have worked.

Suggested Use: Professional Growth

Glasser, William. Schools Without Failure. Harper and Row, 1969.

The theories of Reality Therapy, a practice originated by Glasser, are discussed in detail. Focus is also placed on the limitations of current school programs; new recommendations which address student needs that have heretofore gone unmet are also presented.

Suggested Use: Professional Growth

Goodman, Paul. Compulsory Miseducation and Community of Scholars. Vantage-Random House, 1968.

Two books in one. A critical look at elementary and secondary schools and higher education as places where student needs are not being met. Proposals are made for transforming education into a free, joyous experience for our youth.

Suggested Use: Professional Growth

Grambs, Jean D. Intergroup Education Methods and Materials. Prentice-Hall, Inc., 1968.

A collection of methods and materials generated from numerous teacher institutes that focus on intergroup relations. Included is an annotated bibliography of some of the better material treating Blacks and racism.

Suggested Use: Professional Growth

Greene, Roberta. Two and Me Makes Three. Coward-McCann, 1970.

"Break up to make up" could be the theme of this sensitive story which depicts three friends (Black, white and Puerto Rican), their experiences and conflicts. The conflicts are resolved temporarily by separation but they finally examine the conflict resolution more meaningfully and make up.

Suggested Use: Elementary

Harmin, Merrill, et al. Clarifying Values Through Subject Matter: Applications for the Classroom. Winston Press, Inc., 1973.

A handbook which was developed to assist the classroom teacher in understanding the three levels at which all subjects are taught in school and the basic goal of Values Clarification vis-a-vis subject matter.

Suggested Use: Professional Growth

Hentoff, Nat. Our Children Are Dying. Viking Paperback, 1967.

A Black author takes a look at the devasting effects of oppression in this society as endured by Third World children and how they struggle to survive.

Suggested Use: Professional Growth

Herndon, James. The Way It's Spozed To Be. Bantam Books, 1968.

A teacher presents his experiences in a Black junior high school on the West Coast. He speaks critically of the multitude of forces prohibiting the child in a ghetto school from receiving the humane and meaningful education he deserves.

Suggested Use: Professional Growth

Holt, John. How Children Learn. Pitman, 1969.

An extension of How Children Fail by focusing on those factors crucial and necessary for students to learn--approving atmosphere, freedom to choose relevant learning activities, etc.

Suggested Use: Professional Growth

Hopkins, Lee B. Let Them Be Themselves. Citation Press, 1969.

A description of a variety of motivational techniques and activities for use in language arts programs.

Suggested Use: Professional Growth

Jaynes, Ruth. Friends! Friends! Friends! 1967.

A diversity of persons from various ethnic groups seen in friend relationships in school situations.

Suggested Use: Elementary

Kirschenbaum, Howard, et al. Wad-Ja-Get? The Grading Game in American Education. Holt Publishing Co., Inc., 1971.

A comprehensive summary of the pro and con arguments, history and research of alternative grading approaches.

Suggested Use: Professional Growth

Kohl, Herbert. Teaching the Unteachable. The New York Review of Book Pamphlet, 1967.

The missionary has no place in the ghetto school; only those with skills and who resolutely believe that Third World children are human beings and can learn, is the essence of Kohl's presentation.

Suggested Use: Professional Growth

_____. The Open Classroom. A New York Review Book, 1969.

A succinct and practical guide for teachers practicing the educative process which allows students more choice and freedom in the classroom.

Suggested Use: Professional Growth

Lewis, James, Jr. A Contemporary Approach To Nongraded Education. Parker Publishing Company, Inc., 1969.

An analysis of nongraded education in America today; it focuses on proven techniques for initiating and administering a successful non-graded program at the elementary and secondary levels. Chapter 3 deals

specifically with the "Implications of The Nongraded Concept for The Culturally Different Child."

Suggested Use: Professional Growth

Marshall, Max. Teaching Without Grades. State University Press, 1969.

A critical presentation of grading systems. The author draws from his personal experiences.

Suggested Use: Professional Growth

McNeal, Julia and Rogers, Margaret, editors. The Multi-Racial School. Penquin Books, 1971.

A book which shows how a number of teachers, unprepared by their training and ill-equipped with materials, devised a strategy to cope with the situation in their own urban primary or secondary school.

Suggested Use: Professional Growth

Metcalf, Lawrence E., editor. Values Education Rationale Strategies and Procedures. National Council for the Social Studies, 41st Yearbook, 1971.

The focus of this book is to help teachers with their needs relative to values education. Particular consideration is given the cognitive and affective domains and the implications therein for values.

Suggested Use: Professional Growth

Postman, Neil and Weingartner, Charles. Teaching as a Subversive Activity. Dell Publishing Co., 1969.

A presentation that is as it says "a no-holds-barred assault on outdated teaching methods." It goes further and submits practical remedies for present liabilities in education.

Suggested Use: Professional Growth

Rathbone, Charles H., editor. Open Education, The Informal Classroom. Citation Press, 1971.

A selection of readings that examines the practices and principles of the British infant schools and their American counterparts.

Suggested Use: Professional Growth

Raths, Louis, et al. Values and Teaching. Charles E. Merrill, 1966.

The first major book on Values Clarification. A text which provides excellent information for teachers who are serious about understanding values and their implications for education.

Suggested Use: Professional Growth

Rogers, Carl R. Freedom To Learn. Charles E. Merrill, 1969.

A collection of Roger's writings which concentrate on his humanistic philosophy and theory. Great emphasis is placed on the potential and wisdom of the human being and that students particularly can be trusted to choose what he wants to learn and when and how he is to learn.

Suggested Use: Professional Growth

Rosenthal, Robert. Pygmalion in the Classroom. Holt, Rinehart and Winston, 1968.

An account of the author's research in unintended interpersonal influence which shows that one person's expectations about another's behaviour can come to act as self-fulfilling prophecies.

Suggested Use: Professional Growth

Scott, John A. Teaching For A Change. Bantam Books, Inc., 1972.

Scott looks at the age-old question of the impact of our educational institutions. "Are our children being molded or educated?" is seen as the crucial question. An analysis is made of why schools fail; recommendations are to revitalize the institutions and how to become more viable in meeting the educational needs of our contemporary society are presented.

Suggested Use: Professional Growth

Simon, Sidney, et al. Values Clarification: A Handbook of Practical Strategies for Teachers and Students. Hart Publishing Company, Inc., 1972.

A manual which provides the teacher with 79 specific and practical strategies to help students build the valuing processes as developed by Louis Rath.

Suggested Use: Professional Growth

Toffler, Alvin. Future Shock. Random House, 1970.

Toffler's book is about what happens to people when they are overwhelmed by change. It presents information that will assist the reader in coping more effectively with environmental change.

Suggested Use: Professional Growth

Weinberg, Meyers. The Education of the Minority Child: A Comprehensive Bibliography of 10,000 Selected Entries. Integrated Education Associates, 1970.

An extensive listing of printed resources that are pertinent to offering a better education to the ethnic minority child. It focuses on Blacks, Spanish-speaking persons (Chicano and Puerto Rican) and Native Americans.

Suggested Use: Professional Growth

Williams, Charles T. Recommendations for Cultural Pluralism in the School Curriculum in Desegregated Schools. Michigan Education Association, 1973.

A candid and in-depth discussion of those factors necessary for fostering the dignity and worth of Third World people in the curriculum of those schools which have been or are being desegregated.

Suggested Use: Professional Growth

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